"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 37 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,981—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
§ PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th Feb.
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
§ SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4115	900	W. A. Sealon	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

22nd February	8th March	19th April
	22nd "	3rd May
	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beckhinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd C'ass Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallisuching	2,833	500	22nd Feb. 1893.
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 15, 1893.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LETTERS ADDRESSED TO MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a. m. or thereafter on arrival of English Mail and calling at Cutch Mandvie only.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 19th February, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London ... by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Swan	3190	About 18th Feb.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd. Feb. 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
RISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	13th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co.'s
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN, TAXIDERMISTS, &c.

We have just received the
FINEST SELECTION
OF
ANIMALS' EYES
Ever imported into India.
From 2 Annas Per Pair to Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
[illegible] SQUARE, MADRAS,
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

TREACHER & Co.'s reputation in India and in Europe, as producers of a really good "Trichy" Cheroot, has long been ahead of that of any of their numerous competitors, and they have no hesitation in saying that their Cigars still stand unrivalled. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of the Tobacco, in manufacture and in storeage, and the Company's constituents may rest assured that all that care and experience can suggest will be done to give them a really High Class Cheroot.

PRICES.

	Per box of 100. Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
Java Gems, No. 1	3 8.	4 0
" " " 2	3 4.	3 12
" " " 3	3 0	3 6
" Nobles	3 4	3 12
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot Shape, without straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar Shape	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Gem Muster, Cigar Shape	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Dindigals, Cheroot Shape, with straw	2 4	2 8
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel-shaped	2 2	2 6
Treacher's Club Muster, Cigar Shape	3 0	3 6

Meerschaum, Briar, and other Pipes in Great Variety.

TOBACCOS. CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINGED LION BRAND BIRD SEEDS.

This combination of ten varieties of Seeds is allowed to be best obtainable for all kinds of Cage Birds. Canaries, Larks, Linnets, and all song birds will thrive and sing upon this food when other kinds are rejected; all dirt and impurities are carefully removed, and Seeds of best quality are used. Annas 6 per Packet.

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S
SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT
GREASE-PROOF LININGS. FELT HATS.
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT (CLERICAL), } Rs. 8-8.
GREY,
VARSITY CAPS Rs. 2-8.

Just arrived, a Large Choice of Elwood's Superior Sun Hats, Helmets, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and Khakee.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."
SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

VIKING FOOD AND ESSENCE.
COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Viking Liebig's Extract of Beef, small bottles, 2 ozs	1 0
" " " large bottles, 4 ozs	1 14
" Essence of Beef, in Tins, 2 ozs	1 0
" " in Glass Jars, 2 ozs	1 6
" " of Chicken, in Tins, 2 ozs	1 10
" " in Glass Jars, 2 ozs	2 0
" Mutton, in Tins, 2 ozs	1 6
" " in Glass Jars, 2 ozs	1 12
" Real Turtle Soup, ½ pint size	2 2
" " " " ¼ "	3 8
" " " " 1 "	6 8

Chemists and General Merchants, } SOLE AGENTS: PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY and POONA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

LADY DENTIST
MADAME WALDT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
GUARANTEES for all her manipulations; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.
SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM FOR NATIVE LADIES.
58, HORNBY ROW, 2ND FLOOR,
Near the English Hotel.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 15, per year.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—8 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S "LOBGESANG" (HYMN OF PRAISE) Will be given by the above Society at THE TOWN HALL ON THURSDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 23RD, AT 9-15 P. M.

About 100 Performers with Orchestra and Organ.

Seats can be obtained at Messrs, Soundy and Co. Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS Will take place on THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH, at 9-30 P.M., AT READYMONEY HOUSE, MALABAR HILL.

ALL Seats at Rs. 4 each to be reserved, and only Obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

The Plan will be closed on the morning of the Soiree.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY

AT THE SECRETARIAT BY KIND PERMISSION OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Military Band every Evening at 5-30.

Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.

Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.

Admission, REDUCED to 8 As. Children 4 As.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PARDAH LADIES.

FROM 12 NOON TO 4-30 P.M.

IN AID OF THE BAI AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE HOME FOR NURSES

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL Co., Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of T. E. LORD and LADY HARRIS, WILL PERFORM IN THE NOVELTY THEATRE, ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST.

The well-known Talismanic Opera of "SANGEEN BAKAVLI," Followed by the Parsee Social Farce, "GUSTAD GAMAT."

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 12 As., 8 As., and 4 As.

Box Plan at the Novelty Theatre from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.

WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER.

Keeps up Health, Youth, and Vigour. As good at 50 years as at 25, as good at 75 as at 50; Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Weakness, impaired Brain Powers. Rs. 8.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WELL'S PREPARATIONS :— F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned at 12 Noon on the 20th March, 1893, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3.—A deposit of Rs 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5.—The conditions to the contract, deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Post Master.

Bombay, G. P. O., 13th February, 1893.

NATURE'S GREAT WONDER! WELL'S LEAURELLE OIL

For the Hair, for the Face, for the Skin and Complexion.

Prevents tendency to Wrinkles and Ageing of Skin. Rs. 1-8 and 3.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WELL'S PREPARATIONS :— F. S. MADON & Co., 170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. SUIT No. 392 OF 1891.

KUBLIBAI, wife of VRIJVULUB MANSUKHRAM CHOKSEE, and Administrator of the estate and effects of JAMNADASS PITAMBURDASS, deceased, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Cowasjee Patell Tank, outside the Fort ... Plaintiff.

vs.

JAVERBAI, widow of MUNCHARAM PITAMBURDASS, and administratrix of the estate and effects of MUNCHARAM PITAMBURDASS, deceased, also of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwur, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Motibai, wife of TULSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, and daughter of JUMNADASS PITAMBURDASS, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by her guardian *ad litem* TULSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, residing at Bhooleshwar.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1892, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Manekram Pitamburdass, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 14th day of April, 1873, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., are APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the above Company in the place and stead of Messrs. SADANAND BALKRISTNA and Co., who have resigned.

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NORTH BRITISH A

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A. Annual Meeting, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Arts Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Band, North Lancashire Regiment, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Bancoora arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th:—Thisbe (s), for Trieste, &c. Yesterday:—Rauenthaler (s), and Nuddea (s) for Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rauenthaler and Ramillies left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Niobe entered and the s. s. Thisbe left the dock on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Simla will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 a.m., on Saturday, the 18th instant.

CART-BULLOCKS DROWNED IN A TANK.—At 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, whilst a labour-cart was being emptied in the Sankli Tank, the bullocks and cart, loaded with earth, accidentally slipped down into the tank, and the bullocks were drowned. The driver soon after cleared off. The loss sustained is estimated at Rs. 100, and the driver is being sought for.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—Herr Carl Walther, the great violinist, intends, we hear, to give his musical soiree on the 2nd of March, at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, which Mr. and Mrs. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir have kindly placed at his disposal. We do not know yet the particulars of the programme, but believe he is to be assisted by Mr. R. Vining and some of our best amateur singers.

LOSS OF ORNAMENTS.—Anaji Antaji, residing at the Null Bazaar, reported to the police that his wife lost a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 6, and a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 150, while she was in the Babulnath Temple, on the 14th instant, the day of Maha Shivratri.—Ambabai, woman, and Vittoobai, woman, residing at Copper Lane, reported to the police that they each lost a gold ornament while bathing in the Walkeshwar Tank, on Tuesday last, Maha Shivratri Day.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	A Musical Ride—Upton.
Overture	Bauer und Dichter—Suppe.
Nautical Fantasia	A Voyage in a Troopship—Miller.
Valse	Only once More—May Ostlere
Selection	Elaine—Bemberg.
Polka	The British Tars—Klussman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition this evening, at 5-30 p.m.

Quadrille	La Mascotte—O Metra
Overture	La Neige—Auber
Gavotte	Imperiale—Faust
Valse	Loyante—Luke Wheeler
Fantasia	A Night in Berlin—John Hartmann
Valse	Soiree D'ete—Waldteufel
Medley	Scotch
Polka Militaire	Un Garde—Waldteufel

THEFT IN LIQUOR SHOPS.—Sorabji Byramji, a country liquor shop-keeper, residing at 5th Lane Camatipura, reported to the police the theft of two silver and a metal watch, of the collective value of Rs. 30, from a drawer of his table in the shop, sometime between 6 p.m. on the 13th, and 10 a.m. on the 14th instant. The informant suspected his servant, named Gungaram Ragoo.—Shapurji Dadabhoy, a native liquor shop-keeper, at Supari Baug Road, Parel, reported to the police that some one entered his shop on Wednesday night by making a hole in the wall, and stole Rs. 25 in cash, three cotton dhotars, three bottles of bewra, some pieces of wearing apparel, two copper pots, and a copper kettle, of the collective value of Rs. 38-8. Two copper pots and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 9 were found in the compound behind the shop.

THE ROAD AT UDWARA.—We referred last week to the correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai and the Collector of Surat, Mr. Lely, who accepted, in handsome terms, the offer made by Mr. Servai to give up all his right, title, and interest in the Udwara Road. We now understand that before writing to the Collector, Mr. Servai also informed Bai Motibai Wadia that he made over all his interest in the Udwara Road to her that she could have the road utilised for the purposes of the new road which she was desirous of having constructed and that she could call the road by any name she desired. Bai Motlibai is about to build a dharumsala near the Udwara station, and connect therewith, in some way or other, a record of Mr. B. N. Servai's relinquishment of his right over the road.

SAD ACCIDENT AT THE SISTERS.—We regret to announce that two men (Cleaver and Bryant), of the 36th Field Battery, R. A., met with a serious accident by the premature explosion of a common shell while at practice at the range at the Sisters, on Tuesday morning. From the account given it appears that while the shell was being pushed home, in the breech of a 12-pounder, it exploded, the man Cleaver was injured considerably, his shoulder was blown away while the other man Bryant received a serious wound in his breast. The former died the same night, while the other man is lying in a very critical state in the Station Hospital, no hope of his recovery being entertained. The rammer was blown out of the breech of the gun some 200 yards off. The general opinion is that this accident is due to a fault of the fuze.—*Poona Observer.*

A CARELESS CART-DRIVER.—Before Mr. Hamilton at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Condiaji Chima, a cart-driver, was brought up on a charge of rash and negligent driving, thereby causing injuries to a boy, named Hasidar, on the 27th December, 1892. On the day in question the boy was playing on the public road, near the Kala Chowki, when the accused drove up his cart, and knocked him down. The boy sustained injuries to his body, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for several days. Seeing the boy knocked down the accused absconded, but was arrested by the police on the 2nd ultimo. The accused, in his defence, stated that the bullocks were new, and could not be managed. The boy came in front of the cart, and although he called out he did not get out of the way. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25, which amount his Worship ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb disposed of the case, in which Ramnarayen Herjaishrai was charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of 300 bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 8,972-12-9, belonging to Ramkeran Jainarayen. Mr. Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Sanjana represented the accused. The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that Mr. Daver had stated that having regard to the evidence adduced on the part of the defence at the last hearing, and doubts having been thrown thereon, the case should be decided by the Magistrate and should not be committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. There being elements of doubt as to the accused's guilt, his Worship ordered him to be discharged.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, Dagroo Chya was brought up on a charge of committing theft of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 530, the property of his master, Sorabji Rustomji, a country liquor shopkeeper, having his shop at Duncan Road. On the 10th December, 1892, the complainant shut his shop in the evening as usual, and went home. Next morning on returning to the shop he found the back-door open and the inner-door broken open. A box in the shop was forced open and currency notes of the value of Rs. 530 and Re. 1-8 cash were missing. There was no suspicion at the time felt against accused, who went to the shop as usual. The police received certain information recently, in consequence of which, a man was sent to Panwel, where the accused was arrested with Rs. 100 in his possession. The rest of the money was recovered from a brother-in-law of the accused. The police brought the accused to Bombay, and placed him before the magistrate, who convicted him, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

A JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING.

IMPERATRIX VS. VISAJEE JASAJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. G. McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the three accused were charged with murder. The verdict of the jury was not guilty; but the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with it, made a reference to the High Court. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The evidence in the case rested entirely on the statements of two eye-witnesses, Chhagan Hathi and Ranchord Jhalia. The former is the nephew of the deceased, Devakarn, and was on the day the deceased received the injuries herding cattle in the fields. He was sitting under a tree when he heard his uncle's cries, and on coming out saw the three accused and another man beating his uncle. He raised an alarm, and shouted to Ranchord Jhalia who was close by. Ranchord at once went to his assistance, but before he could come up, the accused ran off. The defence of the accused was an "alibi," that is, the accused attempted to show that, at the time of the offence, they were somewhere else instead of being at that place, as deposed to by Chhagan and Ranchord. The Sessions Judge, however, considered the evidence to be very improbable; and the "alibi" to be utterly false. It appeared to him that the prosecution had established a very strong case indeed against the accused.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering judgment on the reference, said:—The Sessions Judge has referred this case because he relies entirely on the evidence of Chhagan Hathi, witness No. 6, which is materially corroborated by Ranchord, witness No. 7. No doubt if Chhagan did run into the village on the afternoon of 6th October, saying that he had seen four men of the village, whom he named, murdering Devkarn, and if the steps had been taken which would ordinarily follow as such information being given, then there would be a strong case against the four men. But that is just what is wanting in the present case. The only witness who is said to have been at once informed of the facts by Chhagan is also No. 12. When the corpse was brought into the village, Khoda, a near relative of the deceased was made the nominal complainant; and it is to be especially noted that in the report sent off by the Mukhi to the Chief Constable that evening there is no mention whatever of Chhagan and Ranchord (witnesses). It is merely stated that Khoda represents that the four men had killed Devkarn. The excuse given by the Mukhi for not arresting the men who are said to have been denounced at once as seen in the act of murder, seems quite insufficient. The village is apparently not a small one. The accused were in their houses from which they were taken on the arrival of the Head Constable that night or very early next morning. Not a single incriminative circumstance could be discovered against them. No weapon or bloody clothes were found. Of course, it is possible that the four men murdered Devkarn, and that Ranchord alone absconded in order to take the whole criminality on his shoulders, and in the hope that the others might escape. On the other hand, it is also possible that Devkarn's corpse was found by Chhagan and Ranchord (witnesses), and that suspicion attached to the four men who were known to be on terms of hostility with the deceased, and therefore these names were given. It is evident that there is a strong party-faction in the village. Under these circumstances it would not be safe to rely solely on the depositions of Chhagan and Ranchord, and the verdict of the jury was therefore right. The accused should be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Fulton, who concurred, said:—The only evidence to establish the guilt of the accused is that of Chhagan and Ranchord. It is true that they do appear at the first, when they went with the corpse to the Mukhi, to have told him that the deceased had been killed by Ranchord and the three accused, and there is no reason for supposing that they have been tutored since they gave their first information. But there are factions in Modasan and there is no circumstantial evidence to corroborate the statements of these two witnesses against the accused. Ranchord has absconded and this circumstance may confirm their story so far as it affects him, but the fact does not strengthen it against the accused. Under the circumstances I should hesitate to convict on their mere statements, and I think the verdict was a prudent one, with which this court ought not to interfere. I would, therefore, direct that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 14th February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 13th 5 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Rain at Karchi 3 and Keti Bandar 75 cents and average of 5 other talukas 6 cents. Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 2 feet 10 inches against 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops mostly removed. Rabi crops good. Rain on 11th and 12th throughout district, maximum at Kambar 71 cents; beneficial to rabi crops. Fodder plenty. Agricultural stock healthy except in Kakar.

Hyderabad.—Battai of kharif crops finished. Rabi crops flourishing. Rain in talukas Tando Bago, Moro, Naushahro and Kandiaro from 1 to 50 cents. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 45 cents. Slight damage in one taluka from frost: otherwise rabi crops promise well.

Thar and Parkar.—Wheat in ear. Adawah sowings continue. Rain at Nagar 5 cents.

Ahmedabad (For week ending 11th February).—Standing rabi crops, viz., wheat, gram, cotton, &c., in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira (For week ending 11th February).—Standing rabi crops in good condition. Tobacco cutting in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Picking of cotton and reaping of jowari and jang in progress. Cotton slightly damaged by cloudy weather in the Broach Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops goods. Condition of Fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain 5 cents in Pardi. Kharif reaping completed. Wheat reaping commenced. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Kharif and rabi harvesting and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Yeola and Nandgaon and in progress in other talukas. Preparation of land for the next season commenced. Rabi standing crops good. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 5° cool on 8th, 1° cool on 9th, 2° cool on 10th, 12th and 13th, 3° cool on 11th and nil on 14th. Vapour in air defective on 8th and 9th, normal from 10th to 12th and excessive on 13th and 14th. Abnormal wind northerly on 8th and southerly on 13th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops doing well. Materials being collected for rab burning. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops progressing well.

Poona.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress through out the district. Standing crops healthy except wheat, which has slightly been affected by blight in Junnar, Khed and Maval talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri in progress. Cotton picking completed. Reaping of jowari, wheat and gram commenced in parts. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Rats in Parner and Rahuri doing damage to crops. Ploughing for the next season continues. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Nevasa and cheaper in Rahuri; prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(for week ending 11th February).—Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Reaping of rabi crops commenced in Barsi, Madha and Karmala talukas. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Standing crops generally good. Reaping in progress in some talukas. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Crops fair. Rats doing damage to crops in five out of eight talukas. Wheat and linseed have suffered to some extent from blight in Sindgi and Badami. Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rabi harvest continues. Cotton crop fair.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crops nearly completed and that of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Cotton thriving. Fodder plentiful.

Kanara.—Second crops healthy. Sugarcane harvest continues above ghats.

Rajkot.—Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat in some places in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Cotton plants healthy. Drinking water sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock, standing crops and poppy plants in fair condition. Rabi harvest in progress in Navsari division.

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Accountant-General has issued the following report of the Revenue and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency:—

The year 1891-92 was on the whole favourable to Provincial revenues. As compared with 1890-91, there was a net increase of revenue of Rs 24,00,180 and the Provincial Government was able to spend Rs. 16,93,195 more than in the previous year. It was necessary to draw on the accumulated balances only to the extent of Rs. 5,31,888 as against Rs. 12,38,873 in 1890-91. There are, however, two large items which must be taken into account in comparing the results of the two years. In 1890-91, a special contribution of Rs. 17,50,000 was made by the Provincial Government in aid of Imperial revenues; the Provincial share of the revenues was, therefore, correspondingly decreased. This item therefore forms the chief part of the apparent increase of 24 lakhs. In 1891-92 the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkote Railway was commenced as a provincial undertaking and Rs. 11,72,211 were spent on it. If it had not been for this special expenditure, the year would have closed with a surplus instead of a deficit. he year 1891-92 began with a balance of Rs. 46,01,994, and closed with Rs. 46,70,106 to the credit of the Provincial Government. The closing balance was thus Rs. 20,70,106 in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India.

In considering the details of the variations in revenue the item which calls for special attention is the large increase of Rs. 21,78,729 in Land Revenue. The Provincial interest in Land revenue is one-fourth of what is known as the divisible revenue, i.e., revenue which does not include mere book adjustment of the assessment of alienated lands. This divisible revenue shows a small reduction when compared with that of the previous year. The nominal increase is due (1) to the absence of the special contribution of Rs. 17,50,000 to Imperial revenues referred to above; (2) to a loan given to the Provincial Government by increasing the Land revenue share in connection with the supply of rails to the Hyderabad-Umarkote Railway; (3) to smaller deductions from the Provincial share on account of amounts due to Imperial for receipts under the Succession Certificates Act; (4) to larger adjustments of assessment of alienated lands. The improvement of Rs. 11,131 in Salt revenue is accounted for by larger recoveries of shilotri establishment charges in the Presidency proper, and of storage charges in Sind. The Stamps Excise Assessed Taxes and Registration revenues were the highest on record and as the Provincial interest in them is a fixed proportion, the Provincial Government benefitted from the increase. The prevalence of scarcity which necessitated increased borrowing on substantial security and an increase in litigation caused the enhancement in the Stamp revenue, which, like Land revenue, is a progressive item of Provincial income. The additional Excise revenue came chiefly from the tax on trees tapped for raw toddy and distillation in consequence of an enhancement of the tax in some districts and an increase in the number of trees tapped and from country spirits, owing to larger consumption and an increase in the still-head duty in some of the districts. The Income-tax receipts are yearly increasing; the addition to the revenue came mainly from the tax "on other sources of income" in Bombay and Karachi, indicating a more careful application of the Act, and increases in the assessable incomes. The prevalence of scarcity is responsible for the increase in Registration; the good result is to some extent also due to the better appreciation of the advantages of registration. The Customs and Forrest revenues, however, fell off during the year. The former resulted from fewer transhipments of kerosine oil, spirits and wines and from a better understanding of the Merchandise Marks Act, in consequence of which a smaller amount was recovered on account of confiscations and penalties. The prevalence of scarcity, chiefly in the Southern Circle, adversely affected the receipts from Forest. In Sind there was a larger demand for timber and firewood, and in the Northern Circle additional revenue came in from the introduction of new grazing rules and the strict application of the fee system; the myrabollam crops also gave better results; but the improvement in these two circles and from myrabollam was not enough to cover the loss in the Southern Circle, where not only was a smaller quantity of timber and firewood required but the prices also declined. The increase in Interest is chiefly on account of loans to municipal and other public corporations. The Interest receipts have a tendency to increase under the present arrangements, which allow of larger loans and advances on Provincial account. It must, however, be remembered that the loans are made on the responsibility of the Provincial Government, and that it has to pay Imperial interest on the sums withdrawn from the treasury for this purpose. The net gain to Provincial Revenues was less in 1891-92 than in 1890-91. The decrease of Rs. 1,000 under Post Office is due to an account change, by which the recovery of the Portuguese Indian Government share of the subsidy for the conveyance of mails to the Konkan Coast is now credited in the Imperial Post Office Accounts. In Law and Justice—Courts of Law there were larger receipts from "Magisterial fines," "Court fees realised in cash" and "Miscellaneous items." The variation in Jails is very small; the sales of Jail manufactures were better than in the previous year at Bombay, Yerrowda and Karachi, but the receipts from the hire of convicts fell considerably. The net increase in the receipts from Police is Rs. 3,605; the receipts from (1) police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, (2) Presidency Police, (3) fees, fines and forfeitures were more than in the previous year by Rs. 10,060, Rs. 6,125 and Rs. 3,646, respectively; but the miscellaneous receipts were less in consequence of the stoppage of the Palanpur Superintendency General Fund contribution toward the cost of the Agency police and smaller adjustments for value of ordnance stores returned to the Military Department. The fees realised at all the Shipping Offices showed an increase during the year, chiefly at Bombay and Aden, the number of seamen shipped and discharged being larger. This explains the increase in the Marine receipts. An additional revenue of Rs. 10,313 came from the Educational Department, the attendance at the Arts Colleges and Secondary Schools improved and a larger amount was realised from the sale of books. The differences under Medical, Stationery and Printing and Civil works (Civil), are small and do not call for any special remarks. The decrease in Scientific and other minor departments was mainly caused by the reduction in the area of the Bhadgaon Farm. In 1890-91 special adjustments were made on account of the contributions of old Local Board employes. The receipts in aid of Superannuation and retired and compassionate allowances in 1891-92 appear therefore to be less than in 1890-91. The Miscellaneous receipts of 1891-92 were normal, while in the previous year special receipts came in on account of exceptional writes-off of Administrator-General's deposits, sales of old coins and the proceeds of the nazars received at the Rajkot Darbar. The Local Board Contributions to Provincial Revenues depend on the circumstances of each year: the large increase shown above is on account of the contributions of the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Local Boards towards the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway. The Irrigation works produced more but the Civil Works in charge of the public Works Departments less than in the previous year. The increase in Telegraph is an evidence of the increasing use of the lines constructed on the guarantee of the Bombay Government.

The expenditure side of the accounts shows some large variations, the most important being the increases in Police, Miscellaneous, Contributions to Local Funds, Construction of Railways and Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,261 in the Provincial share of Refunds and Drawbacks; decreases are observed in all the classes of refunds except "Stamps" and "Registration." The whole of the excess under Assignments and Compensations is due to adjustments of assessment of alienated lands for which corresponding credits are taken in the accounts, the cash payments were less, but this was merely because some of the excise compensations due were not claimed within the year. The net excess in Land Revenue is only Rs. 2,093. The survey and settlement expenditure is being gradually reduced and arrear recoveries from other parties on account of the expenditure of the department further reduced the net expenditure chargeable to Government. But the charges for district administration and allowances to district and village officers are increasing items. Consequently, with the reduction of the Survey Department the expenditure on the new staff for Land Records and Agriculture is increasing, and the revisions of settlements, while bringing in additional revenue, also increase the charge for collection, as additional allowances have to be granted for village officers. Additional expenditure was also incurred in the year on account of the construction of tappedars deras in Sind. The Stamp Department show an excess of Rs. 6,337; a portion of this was due to the deputation of the Assistant Superintendent and the conveyance of a prisoner to Europe in connection with a case of robbery of stamps and a part to larger sales of stamps. The small excess in Excise was on account of additional establishments for new distilleries in Kanara and Ratnagiri and the saving in Assessed Taxes was due to smaller payments to village officers for the collection of the income tax. The reduction in the demand and fall in prices of timber and firewood led to the decrease in Forests. The Registration expenditure follows the revenue as commission to Sub-Registrars has to be paid on additional revenue collected. The charges for Interest on Ordinary Debt increased during the year by Rs. 27,316, larger agricultural advances and loans to municipalities necessitating additional payments to the Imperial Government for monies lent on Provincial responsibility. The Post Office expenditure was less by Rs. 1,704, the decrease being due to the account change mentioned above in connection with the receipts and to smaller payments for District Postal Establishments. The excess of Rs. 44,115 under General Administration is made up of several items. Rs 20,000 were paid for a metre-gauge carriage for his Excellency the Governor, the tours of his Excellency the Governor, cost Rs. 8,084 more than last year, and the Civil Secretariats required an additional sum of Rs. 13,134; there was also a special charge of Rs. 8,603 for the purchase of tents for the Commissioner in Sind. The large saving of Rs. 20,664 in Law and Justice—Courts of Law, arose from smaller payments on account of the salaries of District Judges, and District and Cantonment Magistrates in consequence of absences on long leave and numerous changes in personnel. The Jail Department shows an extra charge of Rs. 10,406; Jail manufactures which, as stated above, brought additional revenue, also caused additional expenditure; the maintenance of prisoners did not cost so much as in the previous year, but a special charge of Rs. 14,366 was incurred for the erection of huts for the Deccan convict gang. Larger expenditure for clothing and arms of the District police, for petty construction, for revision of the Agency police and for boats, stores and repairs of the Bombay Harbour police, are the chief reasons of the excess under police. The greater expenditure under Marine resulted from the Commissioner having used the savings in the contract grant for the steamers Jhelum and flat Multan in 1891-92 to meet expenditure on Marine stores, Rs. 5,000 out of the saving of Rs. 15,013 in the Educational Department is accounted for by the reduction of the grant to the University, otherwise Provincial expenditure on Education was larger; Professional Colleges, and Government Schools, General and Special, and scholarships required larger sums of money. The nominal saving arose from the fact that grants to Local Boards for school buildings were debited under Contributions and not under Education. The Medical Department shows an additional charge of Rs. 42,990. The Provincial Government had to spend more on "Medical Establishment," "Hospitals and Dispensaries," "Sanitation and Vaccination" and "Medical Schools and Colleges." In the first case the salaries of District Medical officers posted for Civil duty were higher than the previous year, and the reserve medical subordinates, whose number is being gradually brought up to the sanctioned strength, absorbed a larger amount. The larger expenditure for hospitals and dispensaries was chiefly for the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Bomanjee Eduljee Allibless Hospitals at Bombay and for supplies and services to the mofussil hospitals. An expenditure of Rs. 10,401 or Rs. 6,973 more than last year was incurred for apparatus for the Grant Medical College, chiefly in connection with the Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory. In 1890-91 the expenditure on Political Darbars was heavy, and the purchase of tents for the Kathiawar Agency also added to the expenditure of that year, but these heavy items did not recur in 1891-92. The Provincial share of the cost of the Census operations, viz., Rs. 17,000, was adjusted in 1891-92; this and the expenditure on the Gazeteer of the town and island of Bombay gave rise to the excess in scientific and other minor departments. The Superannuation charges are increasing year by year. In the Stationery and Printing Departments there is a small saving of Rs. 1,170; the cost of stationery supplied to the different offices from the Central Stores was higher than the previous year, but the appointment of a new Superintendent to the Government Central Press on the minimum of a reduced pay led to a saving. The Miscellaneous expenditure was in excess of the previous year by Rs. 1,95,138; this is due (1) to the payment during the year of Rs. 2,17,690 to the Bombay Municipality on account of the consolidated rate on the assessable value of Government buildings with arrears from 1889, while in the previous year only Rs. 50,000 were paid on that account, and (2) to the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The only amount shown as Famine Relief expenditure in the accounts of 1891-92 is Rs. 2,153, on account of infructuous labour on certain public works. The expenditure, direct and indirect, due to the prevalence of scarcity was more than the above sum, but under account rules all the rest was charged to other heads of account, e.g., a sum of Rs. 11,564 under Civil Works (Civil) for works undertaken at the cost of Provincial Revenues for the improvement of water-supply. The Provincial Contributions to Local Funds were in excess of the previous year by Rs. 2,21,922, the grants for village sanitation were nearly a lakh in excess of the previous year, and the grants for school buildings about half a lakh more. Large grants were also made for local roads and bridges in the Kaira, Poona, Nasik, Surat, and Bijapur Districts. No Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure was incurred in the year, but Rs. 11,72,211 were spent on the construction of the Hyderabad Oomerkote Railway, which, as stated above, was undertaken wholly on Provincial responsibility, though a small contribution was received from the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Local Boards and a temporary loan from the Imperial Government. Excluding this the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on irrigation Works and Civil Works was less than in 1890-91.

The year 1891-92 was the last of the fourth Provincial contract, which commenced in 1887-88. The Provincial Government had a balance of Rs. 54,89,780 at the commencement of the contract period, and a balance of Rs. 40,70,106 at its close, or Rs. 20,70,106 in excess of the minimum. Considering that the contract was fixed at a time of financial pressure, that the Government of India allowed only for so much of the revenue as was anticipated to be necessary to meet the Provincial expenditure without any margin, that it withdrew Rs. 17,50,000, that the Public Works expenditure was much in excess of the contract assignment, the result is very satisfactory. The estimate of the annual Provincial Revenue and Expenditure was taken at Rs. 3,57,72,000 for the purposes of the contract. Whereas the total actual revenue of the year was Rs. 4,07,48, 201, and the expenditure Rs. 4,12,80,089, showing that the Provincial Government was able to increase its expenditure largely and still leave a balance much in excess of the minimum owing to the elasticity of the revenues placed at its disposal.

It was expected that the year would open with a balance of Rs. 38,82,000 to the credit of Provincial Revenues: the actual balance was in round figures Rs. 40,70,000 or Rs. 1,88,000 better than the Budget Estimate. The closing balance of the year is estimated at Rs. 31,03,000 or Rs. 10,88,000 better than the sanctioned Budget. This good result is due both to increases in revenue and decreases in expenditure. From the figures stated above it will be observed that an improvement of Rs. 4,84,000, is expected in revenue and a decrease of Rs. 4,16,000 in expenditure. The Budget Estimates provided for a deficit of Rs. 18,67,000 on the year's working: the present anticipations reduce the deficit to Rs. 9,67,000 or a better result by Rs. 9,00,000.

Out of the total nett increase of Rs. 4,84,000 in revenue, Rs. 2,16,000 are expected to come from Land Revenue; this is not wholly a real addition to the income of the Provincial Government; Rs. 44,000 are for services payable from Imperial Revenues, but which for the sake of convenience are treated as Provincial, and Rs. 59,000 are for additional adjustments of assessments of alienated lands, for which corresponding debits appear on the expenditure side. The remainder is on account of revenue postponed from last year in some districts, the revision of settlements, and the extension of cultivation. If the inundation of the river Indus had not been very unfavourable for the current year's revenue, the increase would have been greater still. The increase in salt receipts is from larger recoveries of establishment charges. After Land Revenue, the Stamp revenue shows the largest increase: two special items of composition duty and a large receipt (Rs. 1,26,000) on account of probate duty on the estate of a Bombay millionaire are the chief causes of the good results. The growth of the Excise revenue has been arrested by the recent changes introduced in that department. The revenue derived from opium will be smaller; additional restrictions have been placed on its sale and the market value of the drug has gone up; while the minimum guarantees of Abkari contracts have in the majority of cases, been fixed lower than before, and in one case a contractor has been allowed to remove liquor free of duty on account of losses sustained in previous years. But for the rise in the Excise revenue of Sind the estimates would have been still worse. The "Miscellaneous" Customs receipts are decreasing, but the Income-tax improves year by year. The Forest revenue has been adversely affected by the prevalence of scarcity, which has reduced the demand for and prices of timber and firewood, and it is only the rise of the grazing revenue of the Northern and Central Circles and the additional sales of timber and firewood in Sind which have prevented a larger loss of revenue. The Registration revenue is a growing item of income which is shared equally with the Imperial Government, the extraordinary increase in the current year is ascribed to the prevalence of scarcity. The receipts from 'interest' on advances to cultivators are expected to exceed the estimate, as a large sum has been given out in loans, and arrears of former years have to be collected. The Karachi Municipality was not, however, allowed a loan which it asked for and the net increase is expected to be Rs. 2,000 only. The decrease under Post Office is due to the account change already referred to The Law and Justice—Courts of Law receipts have been affected by an increase in magisterial fines and a decrease in the proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property, which are always uncertain. The employment of some prisoners extramurally is expected to reduce the receipt from jail manufactures. The large increase in Police receipts arises from three items: (1) recoveries on account of excise and other private police in excess of the original estimate; (2) recoveries of arrears of harbour police charges from the Bombay Port Trust; and (3.) adjustments of the value of ordnance stores returned to the Military Department. The Marine receipts are increasing with the better realizations at the Shipping Offices. An improvement in school-fees is likely to cause an excess in the education receipts over the budget estimate. The hospital receipts have up to date been much better than in previous years; the receipts under medical will therefore exceed the budget. The transfer of the Empress Botanical Gardens to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India will reduce the receipts from scientific and other minor departments. Under the operations of the new rules the contributions to pensions and gratuities of officers lent to foreign service are declining; the revised estimate therefore provides for reduction of the receipts in aid of superannuation and retired allowances. The adjustments for work done for the Census Department will make the stationery and printing receipts exceed the budget. Under miscellaneous the adjustments of unclaimed deposits will be larger than the original estimate, as the usual receipts will be enhanced by a special adjustment of Small Cause Court deposits of back years; the proceeds of the sale of certain sites in Bombay will bring in additional revenue; an unexpected sum of Rs. 2,906 has also been obtained from the sale of Government promissory notes, in which some of the deposits of the Bombay Court of Small Causes were invested. The increase of Rs. 3,000 in contributions from Local to Provincial is from cattle-pound receipts not provided for in the original budget estimate and other petty items. No revenue is expected under Telegraph; the receipts from lines constructed under Provincial guarantees will not under recent orders be credited gross as heretofore, but will go towards meeting the expenditure on maintenance. A decrease of Rs. 51,000 is shown against State Railways gross earnings; the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway was not opened on the date anticipated. The revenue realised in the Public Works Department from Irrigation and Civil Works has been better than the Budget.

10. The revised estimates provide for a net saving of Rs. 4,16,000 on the sanctioned grant of the year for provincial expenditure, in spite of large additional expenditure which was not contemplated when the budget estimate was framed. An excess of Rs. 6,000 is anticipated in refunds and drawbacks in consequence of a special refund of income-tax recovered from the employes of the G. I. P. Railway Company residing in the Berars and the Nizam's dominions. The increase of Rs. 59,000 in assignments and compensations is partly in cash payments and partly in adjustments of the assessment of alienated lands; the latter are covered by corresponding adjustments on the receipt side and the former are due to the payments of arrears. A portion of the large saving in land revenue is nominal, being caused by the transfer of the cost of local purchases of stationary to 30—Stationery and printing. The delay in the introduction of the agricultural staff in the Central and Southern Divisions and the postponement of the revision of the Sind Collectorate establishments give rise to a large saving. The savings will further be enhanced by (1) smaller payments to district and village officers; and (2) by the transfer of a portion of the grant to the Public Works Department. On the other hand, the survey expenditure is expected to exceed the budget grant in consequence of the delay in giving effect to the proposed reductions. Two new item have to be provided for:—(1) Palanpur, Idar and Ghadhvada survey, Rs. 11,000; (2) Re-survey of the River Indus, Rs. 17,000; the cost of the former will eventually be recovered from the States, and that of the latter will be made good to Provincial revenues by an addition to the Provincial share of land revenue. The increase on stamp expenditure is due to a further fall in exchange and to increased sales. The grants for excise establishments are not being fully utilized. The increase in assessed taxes is for petty items. The revised estimates of the Forest Department provide for a reduction in the charges for conservancy and works, and a saving in gazetted officers' salaries. The registration expenditure will probably exceed the budget estimate as additional allowances on increased revenue have to be paid to sub-registrars. The encouragement to agricultural loans is increasing the claim of the Imperial Government for interest on Provincial advance and loan account. The reduction on the Post Office expenditure is due to the transfer of a part of the subsidy for the conveyance of mails to the Konkan Coast to the Imperial Post Office, which recovers the Portuguese Indian Government share. The net variation in General Administration is only Rs. 1,000; if it had not been for savings in the Military and Civil Secretariats, the original estimate would have been exceeded by the revised in consequence of payments to officers of other Provinces. The revised estimates of Law and Justice—Courts of Law show a large saving, the charges under almost every minor head being less in consequence of changes in the personnel of High Court Judges and officers, Law officers, Judges, and Magistrates; there is also a transf

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of LAND at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station, and at Sion, advertised to be sold yesterday and to-day on account of the mortgagor Vias Jugjeewun Hurjeewan is POSTPONED to the 23rd and 24th inst., respectively.

SALE OF FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chikulwady, near the Grant Road Station, by order of Govindjee Lladhur, the administrator of the estate of the late Sha Lladhur Javerchund, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Collett and Company, Limited, the mortgagor, the machinery of Collett's Flour Mill, consisting of

1 wheat drawing machine, 1 flour and separating reel, 1 middling purifier, 2 patent roller mills No. 21, 2 smooth roller mills No. 17, 2 centrifugal sifting machines, 1 wheat washing and damping machine, conveyors, and 6 elevators, all from Ganz and Co., and a portable engine with boiler by Roobey and Co.

The machinery will be on view four days before the sale.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Balkrishna and Pherozsha, Attorneys for Govindjee Lladhur, or to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve.

An invoice of old satsuma, real China and bronze flower jars and flower vases, &c.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 soda water machine with extra cylinder.
1 Hayward Tyler & Co's filling apparatus for cork bottles.
1 new filling machine for stoppered bottles.
13 casks olive oil.
10 cases French blacking in glass bottles.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table, chairs, whatnot, book and halstand, meatsafe, round pier and writing tables, bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers-clothes, press wardrobe glassware, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome victoria with moveable coachbox with bay pony and harness.
1 strong serviceable doubble-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong-built open carriage.
1 pair handsome black Shetland ponies going in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HUSSONKHAN KHALIFFA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. RAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Vundrawundass Virjial and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Coolsoombee, widow of Ahmed Samud, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of December 1886, the undermentioned property, viz.—

All that piece of fasundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Hussonkhan Khalifa Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 104 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 434 and Street No. 39 and 41 and bounded on the east by the house of the late Dadoomeya Jetaker, on the west by the said Hussonkhan Khalifa Street and on the north and south by the house of Fazul Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee, Furniture Merchant, closing his furniture business, the same comprises complete drawing-room suite, lined with velvet and tapestry, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, tables and easy chairs revolving and plain-topped office tables, strong made almyras wardrobe, elegant dressing and washand table, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, (Col. Fuller's bungalow) opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome French-polished, black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, Cottage Pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, Hink's lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of A. L. WHITEHILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will under instructions from the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhau Bhaskerjee, the mortgagor, sell the undermentioned property in one lot at the premises firstly described on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1893, at 4 p.m., under the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed, dated the 7th day of December 1888.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land called Chambercand with a hut thereon situate on the East side of Hansalee Road at Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2414 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension Tax under Nos. 155, 155, 155, 483, 517, old survey No 2-270, and new survey Nos. 1426, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Doomas, widow of Francis de Mellow, and partly by the property of Paul Rodrigues and partly by the property of the Church of Lady of Salvacao, on the West by a public passage, on the North by a private passage, and on the South by the property of Atmaram Sutar.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government old salt batty ground, called Devleeachee Khar, situate at Mahim, near Hansalee, in Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, consisting of three beds, large and small, containing by admeasurement 2281 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collectors of Rent Roll under No 214, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Antonio Ferreira, on the west partly by the Batty ground of Sebastiao Lopes and Gabriel Viegas, on the north by the Batty ground belonging to the Portuguese Church, and on the south by the Batty ground of Jos Francisco Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 17, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION sale of 2 very valuable properties situated at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road and are known as Bhawoo Russut's Property.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd inst., at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Datubhoy Ebrahim, Esq., and on account and risk of Vinayek Ramchander Luxmonjee, Luxmon Vinayek, Sunderrao Vinayek, under the Power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated 13th December, 18-8.

LOT NO. I.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses, which are known as Bhawoo Russool's property, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 761, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of the late Vishvanath Bhojee, on the west by the said Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and on the north by the property of the late Mugajee Babajee Purabhoo.

LOT NO. II.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in admeasurement 1274-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the property of the late Vishwanath Vithoojee Joobani, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north by the Lot No. I. and on the south by the property of Athbajee Shivjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoordas, Dhurumsey and Canna, Attorneys for the vendor or the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, February 17, 1892. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LIFE-BOAT STEAM LAUNCH "RIPON" AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., one steamlaunch "Ripon" No. 2603 of 4·11 register tonnage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esqr., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1893, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of cast iron scrap, and at 3-30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 17, 1893.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property, situated at Vadachi Gadi, Bhandarvada, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF
AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Imported by Mr. C. G. BALDOCK from AUSTRALIA.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th February, 1893,
At 3-30 p. m.

At the Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Charni Road Station, 25 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date.

(If not previously privately disposed of)

A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Particulars of the horses to be sold :—

1. Brown mare, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle, thoroughly quiet.
2. Bay colt, 4 years, 14-2, first rate hack and jumper.
3. Bay gelding, 5 years, 16 hds, will make a good charger.
4. Bay mare, 5 years, 15-3, will make good carriage horse.
5. Bay gelding, 6 years, 15-2, quiet saddle horse.
6. Bay gelding, 5 years, 16 hds, will make a magnificent broucham horse,
7. Bay gelding, 5 years, 15-3, a good charger and jumper.
8. Bay gelding, 4 years, 16 hds, will make a good brougham horse.
9. Bay gelding, 4 years, 16 hds, will make a good charger.
10. Bay mare, 5 years, 16 hds, will make good brougham horse.
11. Bay colt, 5 years, 15-2, will make a good dog-cart horse.
12. Bay mare, 4 years, 15-2, suitable for any purpose.
13. Black mare, 4 years, 16 hds, will make a good brougham horse.
14. Brown gelding, 5 years, 16 hds, broken to saddle and harness.
15. Brown mare, 5 years, 15 hds, will make a first class hack.
16. Brown gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hds, will make a good charger.
17. Bay colt, 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle.
18. Dun mare, 6 years, 15 hds, by Friscos, imported, American Trotter Record 2·27½, fastest trotter in Bombay.
19. Bay gelding, 5 years, 16-2, broken to saddle.
20. Brown mare, 5 years, 15-2 hds., { will make a capital
21. Dk bro mare, 5 years, 15-2 hds., { pair for mail phaeton.
22. Bay gelding, 5 years, 16-1 { will make a splendid pair of
23. Bay gelding, 5 years, 16-1 { carriage horses.
24. Bay gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hds, will make a good wepper.
25. Bay gelding, 6 years, 15-3 hds., By Ajax by Friscoe imported American trotter, quiet in saddle and very fast trotter.

The broken horses will be ridden at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 camera by Marion & Co., with one Portrait Lens by Dallmeyer, and 1 R. R. Lens by Taylor, Taylor and Hobson, and other photographic kits.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1. Strong second-hand mail-phaeton in good order.
1. do. five seated barouche do. do.
1. do. Victoria with removable coach box.
1. Powerful grey Arab 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.
1. Chesnut arab galloway fast and quiet.
1. Strong built dog-cart with strong bay pony 13-3 7 years old.
1. Country B. Pony about 13,3, sound, and has been ridden regularly but not broken to harness, quiet and never sick or sorry.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria, with a bay Waler mare, believed to be sound, and harness, 1 handsome strong high wheeled dog-cart by Dykes and Co. with a chesnut Waler mare, 1 child's Bay Pony, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. GREENWAY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Apollo House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate mahogany cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich English carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. C. GARDINER Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN AND COTTON SWEEPINGS, UNCLAIMED GOODS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, waste papers, &c

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 16 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, at No. 11, Hornby Row.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 17, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of 1-16d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, at 38¾d. ; but there was no further change in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £64⅞, while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 83⅞ cents per oz., demand exchange on London having advanced ¼ cen , to 4.88¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 2,71,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84·15 to 84·40 cents.

Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98⅞, but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 109½. The Market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98½. Paris Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at frcs. 25·17.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances in London yesterday, 56¾ lakhs of Bills, out of the 60 lakhs offered were allotted at 1s. 2 23-32d., Calcutta getting 36½ lakhs, Bombay 7¼ lakhs, and Madras 13 lakhs ; also three lakhs of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 2¾d., of which Calcutta took 1¾ lakh, and Bombay 1¼ lakh. The rate obtained for the Bills, though the same as that of the regular allotments last week, is 1-32d. below the price fetched by the extra Bills placed thereafter. Yesterday, extra allotments of Bills to a trifling amount were made in Calcutta and Madras ; and 5¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay and Calcutta (Bombay taking 4½) at 1-32d., above the regular allotment rate in each case. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next Wednesday. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2½d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet, and Arrivals flat ; the total Sales having been 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4 13-16d. per lb. ; but Arrivals recovered, in all positions, the previous day's fall of 3-32d., reverting to Monday's quotations. In East Indian Cotton the only change was in Broach, which declined 1-16d. per lb. in all grades. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Some recovery in Cotton prices also took place in New York yesterday, ready Mid-Uplands being ¼ cent higher than on Tuesday, at 9⅛ cents ; while May Futures advanced 19 points, to 9·03 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (accounting for this reaction in rates) were very light, at 7,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures to date, and those for the same time in the two preceding years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	7,000	14,000	18,000
Four days' do.	50,000	92,000	84,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	4,151,000	5,827,000	5,621,000

In response to the improvement above reported, this market has been steady to-day at an advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy. Only a small business has been passing, however, exporters having bought but 150 bales of new Behrampoor, at Rs. 230 ; while the Mills have taken 1,200 bales in all, say 500 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 221-2 ; 200 each of new Karanja, at Rs. 238½ ; and Bengals, at Rs. 204 ; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 240 ; and 200 old Compta Ginned, at Rs. 211 per candy.

WHEAT.—There is no improvement in the export enquiry, and the tone of the market remains quiet, with only a small business passing, and prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS have become firm, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced 1½ to 2 annas per cwt., while Gingelly is Re. 1 to Re. 1½ per candy higher ; but business has remained upon only a moderate scale. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	Rs. 8-4-6	to Rs. 8-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-8-0		„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-1-0	to „ 7-4-0	„
Red	„ 6-12-0	to „ 6-15-0	„
Gingelly White	„ 44-0-0	to „ 45-0-0	p. candy.
Do. Mixed	„ 39-0-0	to „ 43-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,146	bales.
Wheat	11,173	cwts.
Linseed	10,448	„
Rapeseed	5,408	„
Gingelly	6,725	„
Groundnuts	15,079	„
Castorseed	5,086	„
Rice	18,508	„

FREIGHTS remain dull. Business has been done for picked ports, for February (March shipment) at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The feeling was steady at opening this morning, at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand, for Bank media of remittance, in one direction, and at which a few small lots were placed. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has practically been 1s. 2⅞d. for ready and forward delivery, but we have heard of very few Mercantile Bills offering for any position, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1. 2¾d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 23-32d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 25-32d.		„
Credits do. ...1s. 2⅞d.		„
Francs do. ...1·56½d.		„

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th Feb.

1893	Rs.	67,01,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„	20,23,000
	Rs.	87,24,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	21,01,000
	Rs.	66,23,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	50,62,000
	Rs.	1,16,85,000
Last Week.....	„	1,24,86,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has again been a downward movement in this market, and rates for Fours declined to 105 7-16 for cash ; 105 5-16 for the coming settlement ; and 105 1-16 for the end of March account ; but before the close, a further drop of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. took place, the price for Money leaving off at 105 5-16.

SHARES have again attracted no attention to speak of, and quotations for all Scrip are unchanged, the only exceptions being a decline of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit Mill shares.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

McMicking, Capt, Ms., R. A, on duty, from Bangalore.

FEBRUARY 16.

Rickards, Major, Madras, on medical certificate, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Hobday, Lt-Col, Beng, Comt-Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.
2. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place on Saturday, at Mahaluximi Fort.
No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m., and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluximi Fort. No. 2 Company will parade at the Grant Road Station and march with No. 1 Company to Mahaluximi Fort.
Dress.—Drill order, without arms.
3. The Rules, Bye-Laws and Prospectus of Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association can be had on application at the Fort Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.
Acting. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th February.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 5 p. m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 18th instant, as follows :—
St. Mary's School—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.
Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.
2. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who have 15 years' service, 10 of which have been efficient, are requested to send in their names with particulars of Service to the Adjutant not later than the 20th instant.
3. There will be no Commanding Officers' parade on Saturday, the 25th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The new pattern shoulder chains can be obtained on application to Sergt-Major Gosling at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BONNER—February 14, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, of typhoid fever, Percy C. Bonner, P. & O. Company's Service, aged 29.

KATHIAWAR.

DEATH.

BULKLEY—February 13, at Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, T. Hugh Bulkley, Civil Engineer, aged 21 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—February 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Davies, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRANT—February 7, at Suri, Birbhum, Letitia Clementina, the wife of Trevor J C Grant.
GOT—At 28, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Hortense, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Camille Got, aged three years and two months.
PULSFORD—February 10, at Benares, Harry, the beloved son of Colour-Sergeant and Mrs Pulsford, 2nd West York Regiment, of rupture, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

THE *Lancet* is once again asking what has become of the Report of the Leprosy Commission which visited India in 1890-91. The latest heard of this long-deferred document is that it is in the hands of the Government printers in Calcutta. But that is now some time since, and if the manuscript be not unusually difficult to follow, there seems to be no good reason for the delay. Delays are dangerous, for they give the start in such cases to enthusiasts intent on securing the public ear for theories which may or may not rest on a basis of severe scientific investigation. The great merit attaching to the labours of the Leprosy Commission was that the trained observers who composed it were qualified—and were understood to be quite resolved—to bring all theories to the test of rigorous examination on the spot. It was hoped that whatever conclusion they might arrive at, it would be based on a large body of evidence taken at first hand. But we are now in 1893, and the result of the painstaking inquiries carried on throughout India in 1890-91 is a sealed book. Mr. William Tebb, who has identified himself with the agitation in England against vaccination, and sees in Jenner and his work in the world the origin of all evil, has not been so dilatory. He has just published through Messrs. Swan Sonnenschien and Co., of Paternoster-row, a book on the Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation, and, as might be supposed, every page impresses on the unwary reader the fixed idea of the writer that vaccination, if not itself leprosy, is the prolific source of that malady, and is spreading it throughout the world. Mr. Tebb, even when writing on a gruesome subject, which he treats from what we venture to hold to be a completely erroneous point of view, puts together a great deal of interesting information in a very plausible way, and if his book be allowed to hold the field it may not improbably do very serious mischief. If people generally concur with him in approving the sentiment to which one of our contemporaries incautiously gave utterance, that "if we are to choose between small-pox and leprosy, let us have small-pox," the inevitable result will be that the public will have a great deal more small-pox than they have at present, and not a single case the less of leprosy. The more terrible disease fortunately is not so contagious as small-pox ; it has never in any province of India become epidemic, sweeping off thousands and tens of thousands. It is a disease *sui generis* which is inoculable and contagious to a certain extent, but happily not to anything like the extent which small-pox, left to itself, undoubtedly is.

The justification of the Jenner system of warding off small-pox by vaccine is that until that prophylactic was introduced the disease spread from every centre of contagion with a rapidity and a certainty which rendered it one of the greatest scourges of mankind ever known. Mr. Tebb, and others as well, imagine that they have proved that vaccination is a greater evil than small-pox, when they produce cases in which carelessness or accident have made it the medium of conveying that and other diseases. There is no doubt that vaccination like all remedies is capable of doing harm if carelessly applied. Carelessness and accident have rendered medicine fatal to many a life, but that does not prove that medicine is in itself more dangerous than disease, and that its use in hospitals or in private practice should be prohibited. Mr. Tebb implies, if he does not assert in so many words, that leprosy has increased in India owing to the spread of the practice of vaccination. Whether the malady has increased of recent years in this country is a very doubtful point. There is good reason to believe that leprosy, like elephantiasis and other loathsome diseases, has diminished under the improved conditions now prevailing in every part of the Empire. It is true that Surgeon-General Pinkerton has stated that the disease is more prevalent in Indian cities than formerly. This is almost certainly due to the migration of lepers from the villages to cities, where there is a better chance of obtaining alms from the wealthy. But if it be assumed that there has been an increase instead of a decrease in the number of lepers, what ground is there for attributing the fact to vaccination ? Outside the Presidency cities the number of the vaccinated in India do not amount to three per cent. of the population. Arm to arm vaccination is unpopular—not as Mr. Tebb supposes from the prevalence of any belief that leprosy is propagated by that means, but on account of caste prejudices, which render the higher castes unwilling to run the risk of being defiled by vaccine taken from a low-caste child. There is no objection to direct vaccination from cow or calf, and that method is almost universally used in India. It has never been asserted that leprosy is a bovine disease. The number of arm to arm vaccinations in this country do not amount to a fractional part of those direct from the calf ; who as we have said as the statistics show, are not three per cent. of the population. The assertion that vaccination is answerable for the recrudescence of leprosy in India rests on an assumption demonstrably baseless. That inoculation will convey leprosy is, of course, a well-established fact ; what is not an established fact is that vaccination in India is a frequent and regular source of leprous inoculation. A far graver source of inoculation is the presence in the vicinity of all feasts, marriage celebrations, and the like, of crowds of lepers, each displaying his sores to arouse pity and procure larger charity ; each sore the point of attraction to countless mosquitoes and flies which at the next moment may carry the virus far and wide.

This source of serious peril to every inhabitant in every Indian town and village, has been pointed out by Sir William Moore, who holds that flies and mosquitoes may carry enough of the leprous discharge to communicate the disease to a healthy person if it settles on an abrasion of the skin. Mr. Tebb quotes this opinion, and states that he found the belief prevalent in the West Indies and in British Guiana that leprosy is introduced into the blood by mosquitoes. Dr. Manson discovered that leprosy is caused in China by the introduction of the poison into the blood by mosquitoe. It is thought that this may account for the prevalence of leprosy in the extreme north, where mosquitoes abound. In Japan minute precautions are taken against mosquitoes and other insects ; where they abound leprosy is endemic. This is in truth far more alarming than anything that can be alleged against even arm-to-arm vaccination, which in India at all events is very rarely practised. But in any case it is observed that while the danger is no doubt real enough, comparatively few suffer from it. The truth seems to be that the mere contact with the leper bacillus is not dangerous, if there be no cut or abrasion of the skin by which it can obtain entrance into the blood. The disease never becomes epidemic ; even in Japan where this special form of danger most abounds leprosy at the worst is but endemic. There seems to be good grounds for imputing to arm-to-arm vaccination the rapid spread of leprosy throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom. From whatever cause those Polynesians seem to be very susceptible to leprosy. On the other hand the aboriginal races of America do not take the disease, and it is said to have been unknown on the American continent until the discovery of Brazil by the Portuguese. Mr. Tebb appears to connect the unsusceptibility of the American Indians to the fact that they decline to allow themselves to be vaccinated. It would be a very hazardous conclusion to draw from this assumption that by declining to be vaccinated the populations of India and the rest of the world would obtain immunity from leprosy. As a matter of fact leprosy was never so prevalent in the world since, as it was before Jenner recommended vaccination as a preventive of small-pox. The truth is that vaccination *per se* has nothing to do with the prevalence or otherwise of leprosy. If the bacillus be transferred to the blood of a healthy person in lymph or in any thing else—by the prick of a needle used in mending a leper's clothes for instance, as has happened to Sisters of Mercy in two instances—leprosy will be set up in a healthy person. But the disease is not communicable by mere contagion, by simple touch, nor apparently by inhalation. The medical and other attendants in leper asylums rarely fall victims to the dreadful malady. This is a merciful dispensation. There are many instances in which the husbands and wives of undoubted lepers escaped the contagion. But when once taken there is no cure ; the patient suffers until death brings relief. No one will demur to Mr. Tebb's conclusion that it behoves all interested in the public well-being to do their best to prevent the diffusion of leprosy. But it is not necessary with that view to give a clear field to small-pox by abjuring vaccination.

MR. A. F. COX, the Accountant-General, has prepared an interesting review of the Bombay Provincial Services Accounts, which is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The present year is the first of the fifth provincial contract, for the purpose of which the expenditure and revenue of the Bombay Government were each estimated at three crores and eighty-nine thousand, a sum of over thirteen lakhs, which under the old contract would have been provincial, having been resumed by the Imperial Government in the revision. Under the new contract inter-provincial adjustments have been stopped ; railway police have been wholly provincialised ; the charges of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, and Inspectors of Registration Offices, which were divided, have been made wholly provincial ; the provincial establishment of the Accountant-General's Office have become Imperial ; the payments in England on account of stamps have been converted at the official rate of exchange, and extraordinary items, not in excess of ten thousand rupees, have been made provincial. The result of the first year's working, Mr. Cox holds to be satisfactory so far as revenue is concerned, having provided seven and a-half lakhs more than the contract estimate. But the expenditure is not so consoling, the amount being seventeen and a-quarter lakhs in excess of the contract figure. On the other hand it is shown that Budget Estimates provided for eighteen lakhs and sixty-seven thousand rupees from accumulated balances of previous years, so that the financial position is actually improved. Both sides of the ledger, Mr. Cox reviews very fully. As compared with the previous year he shows that that just closed was on the whole favourable to Provincial revenues, there having been a net increase of revenue of twenty-four thousand rupees, enabling the Government to spend roughly seventeen lakhs more than in the past year. With regard to drawings on current balances, Mr. Cox explains that there are two large items to be taken into account. In 1890-91 a special contribution equal to seventeen-and-a-half lakhs was made by the Provincial Government in aid of Imperial revenues ; the Provincial share of the revenue was, therefore, correspondingly decreased. This item accounts for the apparent increase of revenue just

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANTI-OPIUM LEAGUE.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

A meeting was held yesterday of the Anti-Opium League, at which Sir J. Pease presided, and a resolution was adopted recalling to Mr. Gladstone his Midlothian utterances in regard to the question and demanding of the Government the suppression of the traffic in the drug immediately.

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

FORMATION OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

President Cleveland is forming his Cabinet, and the following appointments have so far been made:—Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State; Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Lamont, Secretary for War; Mr. Bissell, Postmaster-General; Mr. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

THE EFFLUX OF GOLD FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 16.

In consequence of the heavy efflux of gold from the United States the Treasury Reserve is nearly reduced to its limit of one hundred million dollars, which is the minimum guarantee for legal tenders. It is, therefore, proposed by the Government to issue bonds to maintain the Reserve.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 16.

The s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 11th instant, arrived here, at 8 a.m., to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE AT DUM-DUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

A gross outrage was perpetrated on the wife of an officer at Dum-Dum, on Wednesday night. Her husband awoke on hearing a gasping noise and found his wife on the floor, regaining consciousness and nearly strangled. She said that about midnight her room was entered into by some one, who had promptly gagged her and throttled her. She lost consciousness ere she was able to attract the attention of her husband. The object of the villain, for there were more than one, was revenge, for they cut off all the lady's hair and left it beside her on the floor. Suspicion falls on a khidmutgar and another, who have both been arrested. Enquiries are proceeding.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 16.

Mr. Bosanquet resumed the hearing of the Pamphlet Scandal Case this morning, when Heindricks was recalled and admitted that a sum of five hundred rupees had been offered to him to prove that the pamphlet had been published in Hyderabad. This closed the cross-examination of the witness called to prove the publication. Mr. Norton addressed the court on this part of the case, and said the evidence as launched by the prosecution was absolutely false, for the defence was prepared to prove that the pamphlet was not published within the jurisdiction of that Court. Mr. Norton, a schoolmaster of Chudderghat, was the first witness called for the defence, and he swore that four thousand rupees were offered to him as a reward for the discovery of the printer and author.

LORD SALTON IN HYDERABAD.

Lord Salton, who is at present in Hyderabad with Lady Salton as the guest of Sir Asman Jah, inspected the Nizam's troops under Colonel Neville this morning. The troops made a most creditable turn-out, and were complimented on their steadiness by Lord Salton.

OPENING OF A BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 16.

The opening of the Kistna Bridge on the Bezwada Line has been postponed until some day, probably the 18th of next month.

THE HEALTH OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

The health of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers has improved since their removal from Peshawar to Nowshera, but the 3rd battalion rifle brigade, which relieved them, has suffered greatly.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A report that is being circulated that it is intended to send a force into the Waziri country in the spring is quite unfounded. No such expedition is contemplated. The Amir's agent never returned to Wana, so there is no occasion of the Kajuri Kach force to move forward.

A POSTAL APPOINTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an additional assistant to the Director-General of Post Offices on an emolument of Rs. 700 a month with the usual allowances. Mr. E. A. Doran, many years Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Post Offices, is the first selection to the new office.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 16.

The s. s. Australia left here at 4 p.m. to-day.
The s. s. Rosetta left here at 4-30 p.m., yesterday.
The s. s. Ancona left here at 5 p.m. yesterday, for Bombay.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia arrived at Marseilles, on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3½ per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-8
Bar Silver	38 3-8

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th February, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·956
Temperature of the Air	73·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·6
Dew Point	63·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	233

*From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

10 p.m.	72·4

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

6 a.m.	69·0
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	76·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has commenced the distribution of Portfolios in his cabinet.

THE Government of Bengal has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 1,49,884 for the contruction of a new building for the local School of Art.

THE little son of Babu Dargahi Mall, who had been kidnapped from Peshawar, is said to be at Tordara in the hands of Amin, Kuki Khel, who raided the Khyber some time ago.

HEAVY snow is reported to have fallen in Afghanistan, and most of the passes are blocked with snow. Th Oxus is frozen over, and the snow is said to be heavier than it has been since the winter of 1877-78, in the time of Amir Sher Ali Khan and just before the last Afghan War. Traffic and communication between Turkistan and Bokhara has been stopped by the snow, and the Hajees going on pilgrimage to Mecca have been detained at Bokhara.

UMRA KHAN has recovered from the wounds he received in the recent fighting against Nawagai, and has returned to Jar, on the Nawagai Border. He has written to Safdar Khan of Nawagai, that he has no desire to fight with him, provided he will join forces with him in expelling the Amir from Asmar. If so, Umra Khan offered to exchange sons with Safdar Khan as hostages. Safdar Khan has, however, rejected these advances, and further fighting is expected.

THE friends of Mr. Hughes, Superintendent of the Geological Survey Department, will be glad to learn that the doctors hold out hopes of his recovering the use of one, if not both, of his eyes.

MR. RIBBENTROP, Inspector-General of Forests, who has been travelling from Orissa to the Central Provinces through an unhealthy tract of forest country, has, we regret to learn, been suffering from severe jungle fever at Sambulpur. From last accounts Mr. Ribbentrop was convalescent.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN PATRICK HEHIR, M. D., F. R. C. S. E., of the Bengal Medical Service, and Principal Medical Officer to his Highness the Nizam's regular troops, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. This merited distinction has been conferred upon Dr. Hehir in connection with his original researches on Indian diseases, especially cholera and malarial affections, and his writings on medical subjects.

THE effect of the late operations on both sides of the Manipur river, says a Fort White telegram of Monday, is that the Chins are now on the run everywhere. Several villages have commenced to surrender their guns, but to prevent them and others procrastinating, as they are showing signs of doing, and by giving up only a few arms at a time, endeavouring to tide over till the sowing season, General Palmer has columns out in all directions, giving the Chins no rest, which is having the desired effect. The season's operations will conclude by columns proceeding north and being co-operated with by the police from the Kale Valley, and dealing a final blow at the Pimpi people, who had moved out of striking distance. The column of 250 men left at Kaptyal will operate west of the Manipur river on both sides of the Imbutlang range, thus keeping the troops pretty busy, but their health is excellent.

THE *Lancet* is not unreasonably asking what has become of the report of the Leprosy Commission. The Commission, it will be remembered, arrived in 1891, and by the end of that year its investigations were completed and its report was understood to have been finished. Nothing has been heard of the matter since, though there can be no decent reason for delaying the publication of the report. The medical world will probably not learn much that was not known already; for had the supposed discovery of a method of isolating the bacillus of leprosy not been a delusion, it is pretty certain the report would have seen the light long ere this; but if they did nothing else, the Commissioners must surely have succeeded in bringing a mass of scattered facts and details into manageable compass. There is always, too, remarks the Allahabad paper, a melancholy interest in tracing how one Commission's methods can differ from another's in achieving one and the same end—futility.

ONE would imagine, remarks the Lahore paper, that a jail would not be made a scene of action by thieves, yet such has taken place at Benares, the quarters of the head jailor, Central Jail, having been broken into on the early morning of the 10th, and property to a large amount abstracted. The owner was awakened by his wife about 4-30 a.m. to see two stalwart natives, surmised to be Pathans, walking off with a heavy box. He jumped out of bed and gave chase, but, owing to the darkness, was unable to secure either of the robbers. It was found that several boxes had been broken open and ransacked; some of the property, including two sporting rifles, was picked up a short distance from the house, but a Martini-Henri rifle, with bayonet and belt, belonging to the Ghazipur Rifle Volunteers, is still missing. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

THE weather throughout Northern India continues cold and inclement to a degree to which it is doubtful, if, even "the" memory of the oldest inhabitant," could furnish a parallel. Simla and Naini Tal had something like a blizzard on Sunday and Monday, with a fall of about one foot of snow. At the same time rain has fallen at various places from Agra to Calcutta, and people grumble at the bleak "home" weather. Agreeably to the old empirical theory stated by Bernier—that accordingly as the heat of summer comes earlier or later, so the rain comes sooner or later—such a season as the present would mean exceptionally late rains; but of course we have long ago given up Bernier for the Meteorological Department, which will, no doubt, tell us what the present abnormal weather portends—when it knows.

THE sub-Magistrate of Usilampatti, in the Madura District, was recently robbed of jewels, valued at Rs. 630, when travelling near Teruvidamarudur, on the South Indian Railway.

WHEN the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria Esté visited the Calcutta Mint, several coins were struck expressly for his Imperial Highness.

THE Madras Sanitary Commissioner has laid before Government his proposed scheme for the re-organisation of the Vaccine Department. One of the recommendations made by him is, we understand, the employment of three additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, making four in all, and the division of the Presidency into four Vaccine circles, with a Deputy in charge of each. He also considers the pay at present granted to vaccinators insufficient to secure the services of a class of men who are ever likely to very materially advance the cause of vaccination, although they may be able to perform the mere operation efficiently. What, in Dr. Laing's opinion, is required, is the employment as vaccinators of men of some family respectability, whose advice may be expected to carry some weight with the better classes of the Native community. This stamp of individual the present pay, he is convinced, is not likely to attract to the department, and he would consequently introduce a higher rate of pay with pensionary advantages, those entering the department under the new conditions being required to pass certain tests; ome kind of an arrangement would also in that case have to be made with regard to the men already in the department. The scheme is now under consideration by Government.

IF it be decided to locate the Indian Bacteriological Laboratory in the hills beyond Simla, writes a contemporary, it is to be hoped that the work of investigation and the preparation of vaccines will be undertaken without unnecessary delay. There is a wide field open to experts in the Himalayas, where cattle disease is very prevalent. The prevention or cure of rinderpest, in view of the terrible loss to agricultural wealth by deaths of cattle, is of paramount importance in this country, and more than justifies the earnest prosecution of the investigation under the most favourable circumstances that can be found. In Europe such investigation is precluded by the law which compels the slaughter of all infected cattle. The only countries in which scientific inquiry is possible are those in which religious prejudice prevents cattle being destroyed, and thus provides an unlimited number of subjects for treatment. India is notably a country of this kind, and the bacteriologist may pursue his studies without let or hindrance. If the ravages of rinderpest can be checked by the scientific action about to be taken by Government, much will have been done to help the great agriculturist population of India.

THE collection of Customs revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the seven months ending October, 1892, of the official year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 9,02,274, against Rs. 9,14,021 in the corresponding period of the previous year, or a net decrease of Rs. 11,747. The collections from Sea Customs revenue fell from Rs. 8,85,666 to Rs. 8,62,901, or a decrease of Rs. 22,765; but those from Land Customs rose from Rs. 28,355 to Rs. 39,373, or an increase of Rs. 11,018. The Sea Customs collections in Ganjam fell from Rs. 3,228 to Rs. 1,874, owing to diminished exports of rice to foreign ports. Kistna exhibits a fall from Rs. 42,013 to Rs. 28,964, and Tanjore from Rs. 1,51,951 to Rs. 1,41,576, owing to smaller exports of paddy and rice to Ceylon. The collections in Madras fell from Rs. 6,17,301 to Rs. 6,07,398, due chiefly to smaller imports of petroleum. In Malabar they fell from Rs. 28,679 to Rs. 21,356, owing to smaller imports of Colombo arrack from Ceylon and of brandy from the French possession of Mahe. The collections in Madura and South Canara rose from Rs. 1,656 to Rs. 3,706 in the former, owing to larger exports of rice to Ceylon; and from Rs. 3,089 to Rs. 11,634 in the latter, owing to the collection of duty on rice exported to the Portuguese possession of Goa. Of the other districts the Sea Customs collections in Vizagapatam fell from Rs. 1,724 to Rs. 1,666; but they rose from Rs. 18,431 to Rs. 21,626 in Godavari; from Rs. 12,224 to Rs. 15,487 in South Arcot; and from Rs. 5,360 to Rs. 7,596 in Tinnevelly. Rs. 18 was collected in Nellore against nothing in the previous year. The Land Customs collections in Tanjore rose from Rs. 18,829 to Rs. 29,582; this is reported to be due to the stock of rice in hand at Karikal out of the imports into it by land having been exported to Ceylon. The collections rose from Rs. 5,723 to Rs 6,563 in South Arcot, and fell from Rs. 3,796 to Rs. 3,220 in Malabar, and from Rs. 7 to Rs. 5 in Godavari.

APROPOS of the interest which is now being shown in the nationality of the Highland regiments, that fine old Scottish officer, Archibald Chisholm, of Glassburn, late Captain in the Black Watch—of whom a memoir appears in "The Celtic Monthly"—tells an amusing story. When this famous regiment was stationed at Malta the officers and men were without exception all Scotsmen, and many of them Gaelic-speaking Highlanders. But before leaving Malta an English ensign was appointed. His reception was by no means effusive, several of the younger officers especially resenting his presence. However, the difficulty was eventually overcome in the following humorous manner. The Englishman was compelled to swallow a Scotch thistle, prickles and all, and to wash it down with a glass of "mountain dew." All then shook hands with him as a brother Scotsman. The Highland costume, according to this gentleman's experience, is not invariably an advantage. In 1848, when he was sent in charge of a detachment to a great festival at Boston, United States, the Bostonian Scotsmen were enthusiastic in their welcome. But in the evening Captain Chisholm found that the picturesque dress of the Gael did not impress the ladies. He was present at the grand ball in the Mayor's house, but he could not get any of the Boston young ladies to dance with him. As he puts it, "they felt so shy and nervous of the kilt."

A CORRESPONDENT sends to "Longman's Magazine"—"At the Sign of the Ship"—a curious deposition of guilt in witchcraft. For several years, he says, he has had an intense desire to inflict some pains and aches on the writer calling himself ——— in revenge for impertinent remarks about woman in his books. In pursuance of this object, "I secured his likeness, and with many an evil wish stabbed it full of pins! But, as far as I could learn he suffered not at all; in fact quite lately, at a lecture, I saw him looking as self-satisfied a fogey as usual. Having now discovered that ——— is merely his nom de guerre, I am proceeding to torture him anew, and, knowing you hail from the land of the warlock and the witch, shall be very grateful for a few hints on the subject." Mr. Lang replies that the gentleman experimented on is a friend, and that in fact "he suffered horrible agonies, as a result of the process of stabbing his effigy. At the same time his sceptical and scientific bent of mind prevents him from attributing his sufferings to their real cause. My correspondent is in a fair way to 'learn him to be a toad,' and perhaps he will speak of the sex in future with more respect."

LADY HARBERTON writes: May I be allowed to say that I am not the originator of the Short Skirt League. I am only one of the provisional committee. Also, that a dress five inches from the ground is not by any means so short as some people imagine as it comes to the top of the instep, and therefore is not short enough to enable the wearer to walk about in muddy weather without having to hold it up a little. A dress short enough never to cover the boots with mud (unless indeed it is held out from the heels by some mechanical means) would be about eleven to thirteen inches from the ground. That is, the length of the wearer's foot and two inches over. But it was thought wiser to begin gradually, so members are only required to agree to five inches. And they are not expected to bind themselves to have all their morning dresses made this length—only those specially intended for walking. It may encourage some people to hear that many ladies have been wearing their walking dresses quite as short as this for the last year in London, and find they attract no attention whatever; but can get about with much less fatigue. It is hoped that in time the world may come to perceive that trailing garments are neither pretty nor poetical looking when covered with dust and mud, and that dress is a thing that should be adapted to the temporary occupation of the wearer.

THE New York *Sun* recently printed an interesting interview with Mr. J. Emery McLean, "a native of Canada, nearly thirty years of age, quite 6ft. 2in. in stature," who reads proofs in 242 languages for the American Bible Society. Mr. McLean receives only five guineas a-week for this arduous and expert work; but the most striking thing about it is the fact that, while he corrects proofs in 242 languages, he understands none but English. "For instance," says Mr. McLean, "if I am reading a proof in Kurdish or Arabic, I read by comparison—that is, I have the original before me and correct the errors in the proof by form, and that entails the greatest possible exhaustion." His work is done entirely by the eye, and is very trying. It is no infrequent thing for him to break down and have to take a long rest; but he works just as hard again when he returns to his desk.

"APROPOS of boycotting in Dublin," writes *Truth*, "the Irish judges are becoming great adepts in the art. They put a rigid boycott on Mr. Justice Mathew during his residence in Merrion-square, showing the cold shoulder in a marked manner to their brother of the English Bench. The high functionary who took a leading part in showing discourtesy to Mr. Justice Mathew is now prominent in the Castle boycott. *Facilis descensus Averni.* This may or may not be true with regard to the treatment of Mr. Justice Mathew in Dublin, but whether it is or not, it stands in contrast with the attitude of the profession to the judge in London. There is no difference of opinion between barristers of any section as to the scandalous and unprofessional conduct of Mr. Carson towards Mr. Justice Mathew. It is universally condemned; and it has had the effect of making the learned judge more respected and esteemed—if that were possible. There was a significant symptom of this recently.

DARK AFRICA, says an art writer in the *Pall Mall*, is not so uncivilised as art folks might think. Genius developes there as well as within the shadow of St. Paul's. There is a little series of portraits on view at the Japanese Gallery, New Bond-st., which show this. They are the work of a self-taught native artist, Mr. W. H. Schroder, and in their way forcible and painstaking portraits of the dusky Zulu chiefs, "Moshesh," "Masupha," "Dabulamanzi," brother of Cetewayo, "Sandile," chief of the Amakosa, and "Macomo."

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death, at St. George's Hospital, on Tuesday night, from typhoid fever, of Mr. P. C. Bonner of the P. & O. Company's service. The deceased was a young officer of high character, who was held in great esteem by his brother officers in the P. & O. service. He served until recently on the s. s. Peninsular and was anticipating appointment on promotion to another ship. He was in perfect health up to about a fortnight ago. By his death the Company are deprived of the services of an officer of great energy and promise, and those who knew him intimately lose a genial, high principled friend. The funeral took place at Sewree on Wednesday evening, and was attended by Captain Loggin and Mr. Wright and officers of the s. s. Peninsular and by all the other officers of the P. and O. now in Bombay. Mr. Uloth, the P. and O. Superintendent, Mr. W. C. Hughes, and Mr. Ellison were among those present.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 39th Bengal Infantry will now leave Rangoon on the 19th instead of the 23rd instant for Calcutta and Lansdowne.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie has been detailed for local trooping work, in place of the Clive, ordered to Bombay.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT A. B. R. HILDEBRAND, R. E., has been selected to fill the vacancy on the Indian establishment of Royal Engineers, caused by the retirement of Colonel B. J. Goldie, R. E.

NURSING-SISTER E. BROUGHTON has resigned her appointment in the Indian Nursing Service.

IT has been decided that Rs. 650 will be the price charged for both Gulf and Northern horses selected from the ranks by officers as chargers.

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDERSON, commanding Mhow district, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for eight months.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT G. H. PREVOST, 1st Royal Rifle Corps, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. G. SNELL, has been promoted Lieutenant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, in place of Lieutenant F. A. Rowland, resigned.

CAPTAIN C. TRITTON, I. S. C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

MAJOR J. N. WALKER, I.S.C., and Surgeon-Major P. J. Damania, I.M.S., have been granted extensions of leave on private affairs.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. P. JERVIS, I.M.S., and Lieutenant C.E. Forestier-Walker, R.A., have each been granted six months' and Captain J. R. Sandwith, three months' extension of furlough on medical certificate.

COLONEL W. H. WILSON, Commissioner of Police, has been granted furlough to Europe for a year and eighty-five days.

LIEUTENANT W. F. NEWNHAM, I.S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

ALLOTMENTS have been given to the undermentioned Volunteer Corps from the Field Days grant:—

	Rs.
2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps	1,412
Agra " " "	336
Baluchistan " " "	89
Dacca " " "	161

IN connection with the question of the pay to be drawn by substantive Colonels of the British Army in India, the Secretary of State for India has decided that the Indian pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Staff Corps should be passed to a substantive Colonel, whether of the British or Indian Army, filling a staff appointment and not drawing a consolidated salary; also that on the expiry of their staff service they should receive the same rate of half-pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the case of a substantive Colonel of the British Army being entitled to British pay, it should be issued to him at the Lieutenant-Colonel's rate.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN SOCIETY.

THE Anglo-Russian Society the other day held its first meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. A. Cazalet, in room No. 6 at the Imperial Institute. Two lectures on Russia were delivered a year ago by Mr. Cazalet at the Royal United Service Institution, when he recommended the formation of such a literary club. With the aid of an influential committee, he has now carried his proposal into effect. Among others present were Colonel Davis, Mr. E. Delmar Morgan, Capt. W. Thornton (hon sec.), Dr. A. D. Pollen, M. Fontanier, the Rev. Arthur Thompson (late chaplain at St. Petersburg) and Messrs. Henry Riola, Alexander Kinloch, E. A. Brayley Hodgetts, James Wilson, J. G. Procter, A. Linden, and Arthur A. Sykes. Congratulatory letters and telegrams were read from Baron Ostensachen (Vice-president of the St. Petersburg Geographical Society), Vicomte Melchior de Vogue, and others.—In his inaugural address, the chairman explained the objects of the society. They were to form a Russian library and reading-room to hear papers read, and to hold monthly debates in English and Russian. Above all things, the discussion of Russian politics would be excluded. It was often the case, he said, that Englishmen did not like Russians, because they did not know them. They would not try to emulate the old woman who said she only hated two things—prejudice and the French. A man to have friends must show himself friendly, and it was the duty of an elder nation like the English to hold out the hand of fellowship to a younger country. The Crimean War was the cause of Russia's forming fresh commercial relations with other nations to the detriment of Great Britain. Many commodities which were once imported were now exported from Russia. It was necessary to get more in touch with that country, that English trade might regain its sold ascendancy. The formation of the Anglo-Russian Society was most favourably received by Russian publicists and journalists, some of whom, he hoped, would contribute papers to be read before them.—Dr. John Pollen (of the Indian Civil Service, and late Vice-Consul at Odessa) then read a paper on the Russian language and literature, in the course of which he said: "My original prejudices with regard to Russia were speedily removed on closer acquaintance. Carrying with me an intimate knowledge of the English constitution and of the Indian village systems, I found little that was new in the Russian peasant communities, as the East and West curi usly conjoin in Russia. I had pictured to myself a semi-barbarous, tallow-candle eating, backward, untruthful, demoralised race—living under iron tyranny, and imbued with the greatest suspicion of, and hatred towards, all foreigners, especially Englishmen. To my surprise, I found a happy, contented, hospitable, self-respecting people, full of kindliness and of quaint curiosity towards foreigners, and a very flattering regard and admiration for the English in particular. It is true that this is not the picture ordinarily painted of Russia, either by themselves or others. However, the common average Russian impressed me most favourably. As to the language, it is the grandest tongue that I have any knowledge of. It is both soft and strong, and its structure is eminently scientific. Like all other healthy languages, it is still growing and is distinctly "voracious," absorbing ideas and phrases from all other tongues. If I may hazard a prophecy, Russian will be simplified in the future, and the desirability of a system of transliteration in the more approved Roman characters will be recognised, thus avoiding the break of gauge between the literatures of the East and of the West. In one point, English has the advantage. It is a better business language, and, as such, is preferred by the merchants of Moscow. The meaning of a contract can be put much more concisely and clearly in commercial English." The lecturer then dwelt on the literary merits and graces of Pushkin, Turgenev, Gogol, Senshin (recently dead), Maikov, and others, and re-buttted the assertion that Russian literature is merely an echo from the West. Russians are well versed in the works of our writers, and it only remains for the English to return the compliment.—A vote of thanks to Dr. Pollen was proposed by Col. Davis, and seconded by Mr. Delmar Morgan.—The Rev. Arthur Thompson and others also addressed the meeting.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About a week ago, I drew the attention of those in charge of the open drain nearly opposite the lower entrance to Government House, Malabar Hill, but I regret to state nothing has been done to remove the offence. The gases, which the said open drain emits, generate into disease germs, and if not seen to in time will doubtless prove a fruitful source of sickness.

I would now simply ask if it is intended, by the party whose duty it is to see to this state of matters, that the residents of Malabar Hill should *adversely* benefit while these foul gases are passing into the elements, before he sees fit to remedy the evil.

February 16. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

TUESDAY, the 21st instant, has been fixed for the purdah day at the Art Exhibition between 12 and 4-30 p.m. From to-day entrance charge is reduced to 8 annas.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA AND THE GREAT FIRE IN 1882.

MR. J. WALLACE'S fame as a lecturer drew together a good audience of ladies and gentlemen at the Sassoon Machanics' Institute last evening, to hear him discourse on "the Bombardment of Alexandria, and the extinction of the fires in the town in 1882, being his personal reminiscences as Volunteer Chief of the Fire Brigade." Mr. H. A. Acworth, the President of the Institute, was in the chair, and introduced the lecturer with a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Wallace said *inter alia*:—On the 11th July such of the British subjects who had taken up quarters on board the P. and O. steamer Tanjore, which had been chartered for the purpose, heard a single gun fired at 7 a. m., and ten minutes later a second gun was fired from the fleet; and only then they became aware that a bombardment had begun such as had no parallel in history. Shots weighing three-quarters of a ton were fired against the batteries with a velocity of a mile in three seconds. The shells from the same sixteen-inch guns measured 4ft. 3in. in length; and smaller missiles from 10inch guns were found afterwards to have pierced 15feet. of stone masonry. Dense crowds of Arabs could be distinctly seen from the Tanjore on vacant ground near the shore and about the old windmills. They had come to see the destruction of the British fleet, for Arabi Pasha, their General, had said that he had only to raise his finger in order to sink any of the enemy's ironclads. The fleet steam in procession backwards and forwards past the forts, firing their port and starboard guns alternately. The Arabs responded gallantly, and did some damage to the fleet, but by noon their best gunners were killed and their shooting grew irregular, both of their powder magazines were blown up, and their casemate battery, which they thought proof against all assault, had become untenable, for when shells came through the embrasures and exploded in the gallery, fragments of stone were just as fatal as fragments of iron. Firing ceased at 5 p.m., and was renewed next day for a short time until a white flag was seen fluttering from the lighthouse battery. The Arabs by this time were in full retreat, and, desiring to make things as unpleasant as possible for the enemy, they gave up the European quarter of the town to fire and pillage. All the convicts were let loose from the arsenal, and supplied with time fuses from the old-fashioned bombshells in store, and they did their work so promptly that the sky was illuminated for miles at night with the light of the conflagration. The employes of the Alexandria General Post Office had been kept at work till the latest moment under the promise of their director of a safe retreat before fighting should begin. He had prepared one of the postal steamers to take them off shore, but when they embarked the new-fledged Minister of Marine would not let them leave the harbour in any Egyptain craft. They were put, with their provisions, into barges and moored to the breakwater half-way between the fleet and the fort, and although the fight took place over their heads, their previous fatigues had been so great that they slept all the afternoon undisturbed by the noise of the firing. When a report reached the Tanjore that the Admiral had not a sufficient force to take and hold the town, every man on board signed a memorial offering his services: the offer was declined with thanks, and meanwhile two parties landed from the fleet, one of which spiked or disabled the guns in the batteries, while the other party found occupation in releasing Europeans who were barricaded in their houses, and in shooting the incendiaries who were still burning and looting. Many Europeans were found dead in the streets, some of them horribly mutilated. They had doubtless been burnt out of their houses, and then fallen into the hands of the mob. Lord Charles Beresford was appointed Chief of Police in Alexandria and made the Ministry of Marine his head-quarters. His exploit on board the gunboat Condor must be fresh in the memory of many of you. His ship on going into close action with the Mex fort passed, with topmasts lowered and decks cleared close to the Tanjore, and captain and crew were cheered till everybody was hoarse. The popularity of Lord Charles proved to be just as great on shore as afloat; and the restoration of order went on vigorously under his directions. Some of the volunteers, whose offer to land and help in the restoration of order had at first been declined by the Admiral, renewed their offers promptly to Lord Charles Beresford. The lecturer's personal offer resulted in his appointment as Chief of the Fire Brigade, with a party of marines and blue jackets, for immediate service. The first business was to collect the fire apparatus of the town and to transport it to a central position in the Great Square, opposite the Tribunals, which had now become the chief police office, whence permits were issued for re-entering buildings and prisoners were tried for looting or receiving stolen property. The Square was still burning from end to end while the apparatus was being collected, only three buildings having escaped, including the Tribunals and the English church, and the encumbrance of the streets with fallen buildings added much to the labour of transporting the pumps. "Volunteers" were obtained to assist in this work in the following manner. An armed sentry was posted at each end of a short street, and every likely looking man who tried to pass through was arrested, until a sufficient force was collected; then with many yells to Allah, and to Said Bedawee, the patron saint of strong men, the pumps were hauled over all obstructions. Alexandria although possessing excellent waterworks had no fire hydrants in the streets. The only sources of supply were from standpipes and private taps, which were rarely as much as one inch in diameter. The steamer was practically useless owing to the short water-supply, and the leakage from below numerous fallen houses lowered the pressure in the mains, so the labour of collecting water was very heavy. Men were told off, with hammers and ohisels, to cut and close the leaking pipes, and mark each house so treated with a broad arrow. They seemed to doubt my authority to use this mark, so they used a plain cross, and it was presently to be seen on every burnt building. Soon afterwards a Vienna paper learned from its special correspondent that Arabi Pasha had marked all the best Christian houses for destruction with the sign of the cross, in red, and this report had considerable vogue in Europe for some time. Alexandria is built of soft yellow sandstone, containing a certain proportion of lime, and laid in very poor mortar. Most of the houses have timber bonds interspersed in the masonry, and have the arches of doors and windows all resting on a base of wood. When the walls are heated by fire, the wood is burnt out, the arches drop, and the walls, whose equilibrium is destroyed, fall without a preliminary crack. Demands of a preposterous kind for assistance came in frequently, continued Mr. Wallace. Two fashionably dressed Syrians made noisy appeals for immediate help at their stores behind the French Consulate. They had a large stock of candles and kerosine, and some smouldering debris of the burnt-out Consulate threatened to ignite the roof of their store. I lent them a syringe and a bucket, and told them to go to work themselves, which they did with very bad grace. Their stock was nevertheless well worth the spoiling of a good suit of clothes, and even the defiling of face and hands, for, when Tewfik Pasha, the Khedive, returned to his capital, the candles and kerosine were sold at several hundred per cent. profit for the illumination in Cairo. At the other end of the French Consulate, and abutting the building, was the one-storey office of a French subject who demanded the immediate destruction of a high wall that he said threatened to fall on his premises. I endeavoured to re-assure him by pointing out that the wall being firmly attached to another wall at right angles to it was quite safe, but to no purpose. He appealed to his Consul. The Consul wrote to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, and finally I received a peremptory note from Lord Charles Beresford to attend to the wall. I reported it safe and continued the fire extinction work. This did not suit the tenant of the office, who then applied to the captain of the Renard, a French gunboat in the harbour. The captain obligingly sent an officer, who with gun-cotton blew down the wall, but it fell the wrong way and made the most complete wreck of the office and its contents. During one of the fires when water was not to be had, I had occasion to requisition the water in the bath of a mosque. For fully fifteen minutes there was no response to the knocking of the firemen at the door. At last the door was opened and the cause of the delay was at once apparent. The people within had been removing property looted from European houses. Many private houses of Arabs were so packed with stolen property that the tenants had to seek lodging elsewhere, and when the police began to get too inquisitive some ludicrous attempts were made to dispose of the booty. One morning a very respectable old Arab called on a European merchant to ask his advice. This morning, said he, when I went on the roof early to pray, I found the place all strewn with new boots and shoes (thrown by some neighbour who evidently thought them dangerous property). I threw them quickly on to other roofs, for fear that the police might come and find them. But how can I tell that they wont come marching back to my house, just in time to be found there by the police? The European advised him to report the matter and invite a visit to his house. The total area destroyed by the fire has been much exaggerated by common report. About one-third of the area of that part of the town occupied by Europeans was burnt, and as rents were promptly doubled many house proprietors gained largely by the fire. On the twelfth day after landing I was able to report to Lord Charles Beresford that for the moment all the fires were extinguished, leaving only a few smouldering ruins to be attended to. The influence on the inhabitants, Mr. Wallace concluded, of the disasters that fell successively on Alexandria riot and massacre, war, pillage, and suspension of all ordinary commerce, was a very interesting study. While the catastrophe was imminent, the state of mental tension in which the people lived resulted in several suicides. One of the suicides was a young man whose mother would not leave the town, being firmly convinced of the friendly feelings of the Arabs towards herself. The son, seeing the town becoming daily more deserted, at last shot himself, leaving his mother alone. Once the worst was known, and the civil European population began to return, only to find in many cases, their houses in ruins, they set manfully to work to make the best of the situation. The photographer, whose views of the scenes of the war are before you, landed to find himself destitute. House, furniture, studio and instruments, were all burnt. He put up a stall in the street, borrowed a camera, got chemicals on credit, and opened a subscription list for a set of fifty views of the town and forts for two pounds sterling. He was at once able to provide for his family, and within a year he had a finer establishment than before. Examples of unlooked-for hospitality and generosity, even among comparative strangers, were of daily occurrence, and all the best qualities of the citizens seemed to develop under the influence of the recent events. Those whose means of living were cut off took any employment or occupation they could get, sometimes of the most incongruous kind. Thus, for a time, we saw the well-educated principal of a ladies' school presiding in a cafe in the Square, and her clients found the coffee none the worse for the scholastic attainments of the lady. It was curious, too, to observe how the warlike tastes of some men developed when powder was burning. Our batteries engaged those of Arabi nearly every afternoon, and it became a regular custom of people, who had nothing else to do, to go and look on. The ironclad train was a special attraction with its crew of blue jackets, who went out daily to draw the Arab fire. The strollers would straggle forward until, when the batteries engaged, the shells would go shrieking over their heads. This kind of music seemed to have a fascination for some of them, and on one occasion a scramble took place, in which, I regret to say, certain married men took part, for the fragments of a newly-exploded shell. The career of Arabi was not of long duration. Egypt for the Egyptians was his motto. He proclaimed the nullity of all debts due to Europeans, which put him at once on the pinnacle of popularity; and then he invited every true son of the country to contribute in cash or in kind for the needs of his brave army, all contributions to be acknowledged by vouchers. This was by no means so popular, especially among those who were reputed rich. Then Arabi's spies discovered that the fleet was going to attack Damietta in force, and ships did actually leave

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. Those also present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi; Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Eduljí Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Grattan Geary, W. R. Hamilton, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsetji Kharsetji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Lachman Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandass, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE BOOT AND SHOE QUESTION.

Before the business of the meeting was taken up the Municipal Commissioner made some observations in regard to the correspondence which was placed on the table at the last meeting concerning the petitions from the dealers in shoes. He said:—Mr. President,—With your permission and that of the Corporation, I wish to ask for a few moments' indulgence while I refer to a matter personal to myself which arises out of the discussion as an item of business which was disposed of a week ago. It will be in the recollection of the Corporation that at the meeting a motion was in regular order brought forward for the production of the papers regarding the petition from the hawkers of country boots and shoes. In response to the motion I laid the papers on the table. The Corporation have, no doubt, noticed that at all their meetings my head-clerk sits behind me ready to hand to me from time to time, as I may require them, the papers relating to any item under discussion. I had given him no orders relative to the collection of the special papers referred to, but with his usual good sense he had them ready, and handed them to me when I turned round to ask for them. He had, no doubt, foreseen that I should comply with the request contained in the resolution. What papers were included in the bundle which he handed to me and which I laid before the President, I did not know them nor do I know now, but I presumed and still presume that they contained the whole correspondence. At all events, I had never said a word to him as to the inclusion or exclusion of any given document, nor indeed spoken to him upon the subject at all. He knew as well as I what papers were wanted. When I sat down Col. Wilson rose and requested that a list of the papers might be prepared and printed, giving, as I said, I think, the Corporation understood him, the reason that he believed a certain paper had been withdrawn from the correspondence. I immediately replied that if I had withdrawn any document from a correspondence which I professed to lay upon the table in full I had been guilty of a dishonourable act equivalent to falsehood. A few desultory observations ensued, but I did not understand that if any such charge had been made it had been explicitly withdrawn. I am tolerably sure that the impression made upon the Corporation was the same as upon myself. One paper in recounting the incident spoke of the accusation as one of "burking the correspondence"—and this, I believe, was the meaning conveyed by the words which were used. Having said thus much, Mr. President, I wish also to say that I am perfectly certain that whatever words to this effect may have been used were used inadvertently and unconsciously. I am also perfectly certain that Col. Wilson neither has nor ever had any intention of imputing to me so grave a delinquency. But considering his position and my own I think it is no more than just to both of us that I should be allowed an opportunity of asking him to put the matter beyond doubt, and in order to satisfy not my own but the public mind, to inform the Corporation, if he so desires, as I feel sure he does, that his meaning, if not his words, have been misunderstood, and that he meant no more than that in putting the correspondence together there had been some oversight or inadvertence. On this point I wish to add that Colonel Wilson has given me the means of tracing the paper which he desired to see incorporated in the correspondence. It bears date 19th March, 1891, more than thirteen months before the correspondence originating with a petition to the Standing Committee of May, 1892, began. It certainly forms no part of that correspondence, but I can have no possible objection to producing it, as it relates to the same subject, and I here lay it on the President's table.

Colonel Wilson in reply said after what had fallen from the Municipal Commissioner it appeared there had been some misunderstanding as to what he (Col. Wilson) had said or meant on the last occasion, though he must say in justice to the reporters what was reported by them was substantially correct. He was glad of the present opportunity to make it clear that neither then, nor did he now suppose for a moment that the omission of that letter was other than an oversight as the Municipal Commissioner put it in his remarks.

The Municipal Commissioner said he hoped the misunderstanding would be cleared away.

ERECTION OF A REGENERATIVE INCINERATOR.

On the motion of Mr. George Cotton seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Khotare the Committee considered letter No. 18,958, dated 2nd December, 1892, from the Commissioner, recommending acceptance of the offer of Messrs. William Watson & Co., Agents for Messrs. William and E. Garlick, for the erection of a three-furnace regenerative incinerator in the compound of the Municipal Workships for the disposal of city refuse, each furnace costing Rs. 5,000 on the following conditions:—

1. That the Municipality allow them to use free of rent the ground necessary for erecting the furnaces and the chimney of the existing incinerator.

2. That the Municipality supply such tools and labour as are available for use at the existing incinerator and such quantity of water as may be required for working the furnaces.

3. That the control of the staff and working of the furnaces be left in their hands.

4. That the Municipality advance them without interest Rs. 7,500 being half the cost of erecting the three furnaces on the security of the deposit money, Rs. 10,893 and payments to be made to them under their Patent Stone Contract.

5. That the success otherwise of the experiment shall be determined by the Commissioner alone.

6. That if the experiment in the Commissioner's judgment fails, they shall make good any injury to or displacement of the present furnace and restore it and the ground in all respects to their former state.

7. That the advance of Rs. 7,500 shall be recovered, if necessary, from the deposit and other monies payable to them under the Patent Stone Contract if the experiment is not successful. If the experiment is successful the incinerator to be purchased.

8. That they shall rebuild at their own cost any portion of the boundary wall that they may require to be dismantled and pay for the removal or re-erection of the urinal which now stands on the workshop ground.

(9.) That the Municipality shall supply them free of charge any valueless, broken earthenware pipes abandoned by the House Connection Works contractors.

Mr. Cotton said it seemed to him this was an extremely good bargain, and he must congratulate the Commissioner on being able to make arrangements to carry out experiments that would practically not cause an expenditure of a single pie too excessive. He thought they had every reason to suspect the experiments would be a success, and if it was a success, it would remove a very great difficulty indeed, which they had every reason to expect would come before them sooner or later. In his opinion they had made a bargain which seemed entirely favourable to the Municipality, and he did not suppose that the contractors would undertake the experiments unless they had very great confidence in the success of what they proposed.

Mr. Solomon Selim observed that there were two points which were not quite clear in the arrangement. Firstly, nothing was said how long the experiment was to last; and, secondly, no mention was made as to the cost of the incinerator in the event of the Municipality desiring to purchase it. With such an explanation he should be very glad to vote for the proposal.

The Municipal Commissioner replied he had pointed out the capacity of the incinerators must necessarily be the same, and he had told the contractors they must keep the incinerators at work during the heavy rains. He would assure the Corporation if the proposal were accepted he would take great care that experiments were made when the heavy rain fell to ascertain whether they worked successfully.

Dr. Blaney said he was very glad to see the Corporation was willing to commit itself to a system of burning cutchra within the limits of the city. The Corporation paid Rs. 3,000 for an incinerator, which did not work quite satisfactorily for burning cutchra in the monsoons. After the Corporation granted that sum changes were made in the furnaces and he went day after day during the wet months to see the results of the burning. He saw the moisture could not be driven up by the improvements made. If there was an application made to the Corporation for a large grant of money to undertake the experiments they would, perhaps, hesitate before they were satisfied that the proposed incinerators would justify their requirements. In the present instance the objection did not apply as the Commissioner was not asking for advance of money. The experiments were to be carried out by the applicants themselves. There were at present existing in Great Britain about nineteen or twenty different kinds of cutchra burning furnaces. But the conditions at home were totally different from India. He had read of a Mr. Harrington, of Calcutta, who appeared to have made some successful experiments during the last monsoon in the burning of cutchra in Calcutta. The incinerators which the present applicants proposed to put up were vastly superior to those of Mr. Harrington. He thought the Corporation would be justified in giving their assent to the proposal of the Commissioner and watching the effects of the experiments during the monsoons. Those experiments were valuable and if they proved a success they would no doubt be very important, as well as economic, and would be of very great use indeed to such a city as Bombay. He (Dr. Blaney) did think to give it fair play and encourage an enterprise of that kind. The Corporation would do well to accept the proposal.

Mr. Mehta said he thought it was no doubt understood the success of the experiments should depend on the Commissioner alone. But he had always understood the word Commissioner was used in a representative capacity. When he (Mr. Mehta) would give his vote he understood that before the Commissioner finally decided the experiments proved a success or not he would make a report of them and place it before the Corporation so as to allow it the opportunity of discussing whether such was the case.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out the matter was one which concerned the expenditure of Municipal money and that the adoption of the incinerator rested with the Municipality. When he used the word Commissioner he meant the opinions of the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Drainage Engineer, &c., would be also taken, as well as other officers of the Corporation, and not the patentees.

Mr. Wacha said that with reference to condition four that Rs. 15,000 was the cost of three furnaces at Rs. 5,000 each he wished to know whether the Municipal Commissioner had ascertained whether that amount of money would ensure the success of the experiments, and whether they were worth that money.

The Municipal Commissioner:—Yes, I have. That, of course, had been gone into and nothing in excess of what they were really worth would have been given.

Mr. Cotton's proposition was put to the vote and carried.

CONFIRMATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Corporation recorded letter No. 146, General Department, dated 13th January, 1893, from Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Secretary, stating that his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Corporation of Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., to be Executive Engineer of the Municipality for five years on a salary commencing at Rs. 1,250 per mensem.

THE HOUSING OF MUNICIPAL BIGGARIES.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee seconded by Dr. Blaney the Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 10078, dated 4th January, 1893, as under:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 19981, dated 16th ultimo, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of advances from available balances of Rs. 78,744 on account of constructing stables in F and G Wards for the Health Department, and Rs. 70,658 for cost of building new chawl at Pultan Road with 100 rooms and latrines for biggaries of the Health Department and of the Arthur Crawford Markets. The advances to be repaid (1) from the loans for these works when raised, as sanctioned by the Corporation at page 76 of the Budget for 1892-93, and (2) from the grant of Rs. 22,700 sanctioned in the Budget for 1888-89, for chawl for the market biggaries. (Lapsed grant renewed 24th August, 1892.)"

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee observed the Standing Committee had come to the conclusion that the sanction of the Corporation should be obtained for the above advance in order that the work might be commenced forthwith. It was not desirable to wait any longer until the loan was raised. The land had been purchased at Dadar years ago, and as the plans had been submitted, it was hoped the Corporation would sanction the construction of the chawls. It was also argued whether it would be a paying concern or not. The object of the Municipality in keeping the biggaries together was that in case they were wanted at any time in large numbers they could be easily called upon. And that department had come to the conclusion they should be housed in proper chawls.

Dr. Blaney, who seconded the resolution said he had very great pleasure in doing so, and he was glad to see the Corporation took great care of their scavengers and bungies, and gave them healthy chawls where their health would be preserved.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 10,502, dated 11th January, 1893, as under:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 21604, dated 9th instant, and subject to the sanction of the Corporation, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,320 for cost of erecting parapet girders on the top flange of the two main girders of the Ghat-Kopar bridge. The cost to be met out of the savings of Rs. 4,234-4-11 from the provision of Rs. 3,48,000 for the Tansa Duct works from Ghat-Kopar to Bombay. That, subject to the above sanction, the Committee approve of this work being entrusted to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, who were contractors for the construction of the bridge.

Dr. Cowasjee said this work was found necessary by the engineers for the safety of the bridge itself as the water which collected there had no outlet. It would now run off and by the

erection of the girders the safety of the bridge would be ensured.

Mr. Carroll explained that if the main pipe should burst the water would be thrown off and the probabilities were a very serious accident might take place on the railway line. He considered it was very necessary to provide the parapet girders, which would keep the water within the sides of the bridge, and would cause the water to be carried away to the land on either side.

Mr. Dhurumsey said it was stated the cost was Rs. 1,320, to be sanctioned out of the savings of Rs. 4,234-4-11. That was the rate when it came before the Committee. There were now no savings left, and the present item was put in the revised estimates. He thought the question of the revised estimates should be considered together as all the savings they had were spent and no longer existed. He would, therefore, suggest as an amendment that the matter be postponed as one of urgency till Monday.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Dhurumsey the item would without doubt be included in the revised estimates. He suggested the amendment might be adopted and the question be allowed to come on next Monday before the Corporation as a matter of urgency. It was a matter of great importance which could not be settled unless it came before the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee withdrew his original proposition and Mr. Dhurumsey's amendment was adopted.

SETTLEMENT OF CONTRACTORS CHARGES.

The Corporation sanctioned the payment to Messrs. Hirjee and Rowjee, late contractors for the Pawai Dam, of Rs. 147-14-3, being the value of fourteen 4" cast-iron pipes and one 42" smith billows taken over by the Water Works Department. The charge to be met by debit to profit and loss account (on stock adjustment)."

OUTSTANDING BILLS ON PURCHASES FROM THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation resolved "That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 21,455, dated 9th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the writing-off of Rs. 513-6-0, being the amount of irrecoverable bills for plants, &c., supplied by the Victoria Gardens, on credit to the persons mentioned in the lists submitted therewith."

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION ALONG THE TANSA LINE AND VEHAR.

The Corporation resolved "that, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 22,886, dated 21st instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the outlay of Rs. 780 per annum for the cost of telephonic communication for the southern section of the Tansa Water Works, viz., from Coorla to the sluice house at Sion and from Coorla to the clearing sluice above Vehar Lake, and that the cost be debited to surplus cash balance.

A GRANT OF PENSION.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, seconded by the Mr. Hormusjee Coorlawalla, it was resolved that a pension of Rs. (250) two hundred and fifty per mensem, from 24th November, 1892, be granted, under rule VI, clause (b), of the Pension Rules, section C, of chapter I, of the Municipal By-Laws, to Mr. Rienzi G. Walton, M. I. C. E., late Executive Engineer, he being medically declared unfit for further service in India.

CONFERRING A PENSION ON A MUNICIPAL EMPLOYE.

On the motion of Dr. Thomas Blaney, seconded by Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, the Corporation considered that under the special circumstances of the case and having regard to the facts that the applicant, Mr. W. C. Rowe, had lost the use of his right hand from an accident received while in the discharge of his duty as a Municipal officer the Corporation were of opinion that a pension should be granted to Mr. W. C. Rowe, late superintendent of Workshops and that the Standing Committee be informed accordingly.

Dr. Blaney said the Corporation would remember when this case was first brought up for discussion the Commissioner made no recommendation to the Corporation that any gratuity in the way of a pension should be paid to Mr. Rowe. But since that time the Commissioner had had changed his views and thought, that, as an act of justice, and not of grace, a pension should be granted to Mr. Rowe under the peculiar circumstances of the case. He could understand why the Commissioner changed his mind. As he (Dr. Blaney) was of opinion Mr. Rowe was prompted to resign, a pension could therefore not be given to him. What had happened in the interval was that he received an injury while working at the Love Grove Pumping Station by a large piece of brass entering the index finger of his right hand. The eruption produced was not very active, and seemed as if it would pass off and nothing more would be heard of it. It was considered it might deprive him of the strength of his index finger and nothing more. He believed that was the view the Commissioner took of Mr. Rowe's case at that time. But since then Mr. Rowe suffered very much and had been a patient in hospital and had suffered amputation of one of his fingers, and since that the drying up of the tissues and loss of power of the hand extending high up to the arm was such as to be complete and make the hand useless for any mechanical purposes. Mr. Rowe could not now do anything with that hand. Mr. Rowe came to him (Dr. Blaney)—and perhaps to several members of the Corporation—and when he submitted his hand for examination he saw that it was clean gone, and he was a man without a right hand. Under the circumstances it was sufficiently proved Mr. Rowe received that injury to his hand while doing his duty at the Love Grove Pumping Station. He (Dr. Blaney) therefore, thought as an act of justice the Corporation would agree with the recommendation of the Commissioner, and Mr. Rowe be allowed the pension to which he was entitled by his fifteen years' service. He knew of no instance that had come before the Corporation where real claim had been presented to the Corporation, and they had denied to give redress the claim required. Mr. Rowe had done some acts of exceedingly good service, though perhaps in some instances he had shown an amount of neglect. But to compare one with the other he thought it might be said his services were fairly given. He would give one instance which came under his eyes of Mr. Rowe's services. The Corporation would remember that at the 23-inch main branch pipe at the south end corner of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital at Grant Road there used to be a burst which put the city in considerable distress for two, three, and even four days at a time. That was so intolerable that the Corporation at last resolved to place the 32-inch main in a regular built tunnel which had since been done. In that case he had seen Mr. Rowe again and again till eleven and twelve at night right up to his waist in mud and water doing the repairs. Mr. Rowe had rendered most valuable services to the Municipality and had served it most zealously. He saw in the notices of his characters he had done good services for the Government, which was when the Municipality had placed their servants in the services of Government in times of war. He, therefore, appealed to the Corporation to consider whether it was a question of right or justice, fairly earned in the discharge of his duties, and whether he had now to earn his living. If that was the justice of his case then he would ask the resolution might go to the Standing Committee, and that a proper pension be provided for Mr. Rowe which his services deserved.

Mr. Bemonji Pestonji Master explained that what had taken place in Mr. Rowe's case was an act unconnected with the Corporation or the Municipality. It was an act of folly in his opinion which he did, and which no gentleman ought to have done. It was an act of folly, not an act of moral turpitude. If the Corporation did not wish to consider it as an act of justice in granting him a pension they might consider it an act of mercy, for they were all aware of the words of the great poet Shakespeare, "The quality of mercy is not strained; it falls from heaven like gentle dew." (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

Mr. Carroll said he sincerely trusted, as no doubt did all the members of the Corporation, that Dr. Blaney's motion would be carried unanimously. That gentleman had put it very properly before the Corporation in saying that it was an act of justice. Mr. Rowe left the service under very peculiar circumstances, and he need not repeat them. He thought Mr. Rowe had been treated with much severity, what he meant to say it was the extreme punishment the Corporation meted out to him. They must remember Mr. Rowe had contributed very valuable services to the department. He (Mr. Rowe) was most zealous and worked hard. They must remember Mr. Rowe had contributed considerably towards the pension fund, and if they did not make any allowance to him they would be pocketing that money. He trusted the Corporation would grant the pension proposed.

The proposition was put to the vote, and was enthusiastically carried.

THE ANNUAL COST OF THE CITY POLICE.

The Corporation resolved on the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Cursondass Chubildass that Government be informed with reference to its letter No. 6696, Judicial Department, dated 28th November, 1892, that on the 2nd inst. the Corporation under protest and without waiving their right to the refund of charges included in the demand of Government authorise the Commissioner to disburse the police charges for the current year to the amount of Rs. 3,63,345. That Government be further informed that the Corporation have appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to H. E. the Governor in Council pointing out that certain items included in the demand of Government were not chargeable to the Municipality.

THE REMOVAL OF FURNITURE IN THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad the Corporation decided that with reference to letter, dated 23rd January, 1893, Mr. Stevens', the architect, be informed that the Corporation thought it desirable to re-arrange the furniture according to their own special requirement.

Mr. Mehta said he was sorry Mr. Stevens should have thought it necessary to address his letter, which had been published in the papers to the Corporation. It was no doubt clearly understood there was no question as to the achitecture or beauty or splendour of the building when the first meeting was held. The only question was with regard to the arrangements of the furniture and the special requirements of the members of the Corporation. He would like to say one word in reference to what passed in regard to Mr. Wacha. He remembered some discussion was going on about the furniture, when the Chairman of the Standing Committee said something about the desirability of consulting the architect before the Corporation took any steps for removing the furniture. Some random remarks were made on the subject, and what Mr. Watcha did say was "that was all humbug." He (Mr. Mehta) wished to draw the attention of the members that when he replied in the debate at the first meeting he drew their attention to the beautiful furniture which distracted their attention from the real beauty of the hall. On that occasion there was no question of the hall at all, but the internal arrangements of the furniture, the necessity for removing which was deemed expedient, and after the old furniture was put in its place they found they were enabled to carry on their usual business in a very satisfactory way. Mr. Mehta then went into the separate paragraphs of Mr. Stevens' letter and pointed out that several statements which they contained could be refuted. He was still addressing the meeting when it adjourned at five o'clock.

The Corporation will again assemble on Monday, at 3 p.m.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 4, 1893, on 1,889·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,34,000	3,81,000	4,000	5,19,000
Or per mile of railway	79	224	2	305
For previous four weeks of half-year.	4,81,000	14,33,000	16,000	19,30,000
Total for 5 weeks...	6,15,000	18,14,000	20,000	24,49,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,871·32 miles open].	1,50,072	3,63,566	7,096	5,25,734
Per mile of Ry do.	80	220	4	314
Total to corresponding date do.	6,03,955	18,13,110	30,962	24,48,027

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,734
Decrease to date ..... " 973

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

HAMMOND KENNARD VS. J. P. CORNFORTH AND OTHERS.

The hearing of the case in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,982-8 was resumed yesterday before his Honour. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first three defendants; and Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the fourth defendant.

Mr. J. P. Cornforth, examined by Mr. Russell, said that he was now carrying on business in Bombay as an accountant. He joined the Board of Directors of Southwell and Austin in February, 1888. He had no knowledge of the business of the company before. He purchased five shares. The manager used to supply every month the statements of accounts, which were prepared by the clerks from the books placed before the directors' meeting. Soon after the beginning there was felt a want of further capital, and various suggestions were made. He recollected about the directors' meeting held on the 10th of June, 1890, when it was resolved to submit the statement of accounts to the shareholders. The directors had passed the report and statement of accounts. He was not in Bombay from October, 1889, till the month of June, 1890, and during that time he had nothing to do with the affairs of the company. On that day he addressed the meeting about the financial condition and the future prospects of the company, and pointed out to the shareholders the fact that the company was deficient in capital, and it would be necessary to raise a further capital, and also quoted current business as being done by the company in a satisfactory manner. The financial condition of the company being embarrassed, on account of credit sales, a prospectus was drafted by Mr. Faulding to raise preference capital. To the best of witness's belief, the statements in the prospectus were quite correct. He did sign the report and balance-sheet in the month of March, 1890. He had no reason to believe the balance-sheet and the report to be incorrect or false. They were not fraudulent or false. They were quite correct. Witness recommended his step son-in-law to purchase five preference shares of the company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said that he could not positively say but he believed that he joined the company as a director at the request of Mr. Piper, whom he knew by sight as a pilot before the formation of the company. He knew Mr. Chalk, and he had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Bristed. He now held ten shares in all. He was not an accountant before, but he was a book-keeper. He had considerable knowledge of accounts in merchants' office. He perfectly agreed with what Mr. Smetham said in his evidence without any exception. All the statements of account he signed were correct. He never signed any document without knowing its contents. The entries in the book which contained cash and credit sales and the recoveries were made by clerks. He did not make enquiries to know whether the statements were correct. The directors placed implicit value on such statements, and for aught he knew those statements might or might not be pure inventions. He was a director of several other companies. He had some considerable experience as a director. He thought that he had done his duty as a director in accepting the statements which might be pure inventions, without the slightest enquiry. The statements were sometimes prepared monthly. They were, as he said before, the accounts of cash and credit sales, which were the total gross income of the company. Before reckoning the profit they had to deduct the costs of the goods and stocks and the balance would represent total gross profit, which would be first available for the expenses of the company and the balance would be available for distribution of dividends. Out of the gross income they had to first pay for the stocks. He signed the second balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts and directors' report as chairman on the 11th of June, 1891. He signed the accounts on the 9th of March, 1890, on behalf of the other directors with their knowledge and sanction. The total credit sale for that year, according to the directors' minute-book, amounted to Rs. 60,233, and he would have signed the balance-sheet even if the gross profit were Rs. 46,380-6-11. He would have signed the account even if he had known that Rs. 6,000 were wanting to pay up the dividend. He could not say if he would have done the same if he had known that there had been considerable loss on the previous year. He saw the book produced in the court. It was written from the day the company started business, and was written day by day until the 1st of March, 1890. The total amount of the credit sales was Rs. 1,150-7-3. The balance-sheet shown to the witness was a summary of the credit sales in lump sums. In the same way there was a summary of cash-sales in the book. He accepted the second balance-sheet on the strength of the first being correct. Had he known the figures for the total gross sales and transfer fees he would have signed the balance-sheet. He knew that the company had a book showing the particulars of every day's account sales. He did not enquire whether the particulars supplied to him from time to time were correct. The total of cash-sales, ending March, 1890, was Rs. 6,957-4-4 and the total of credit-sales was Rs. 42,990-9-3; the total being Rs. 49,947-13-7. He could not explain how the company made a profit of Rs. 46,380-6-8 on the sum of Rs. 49,947-13-7. If he had the figures before him he would not have signed the balance-sheet without enquiry.

Mr. Chitty: If you had asked Mr. Lidbetter, he would have explained the matter, Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Russell: It is very unfair to suggest that the gentlemen in my clients' position kept bad books. Mr. Hemming had no right to ask such irrelevant questions to the witness.

Mr. Crawford said that notwithstanding his repeated objections, Mr. Hemming continued to ask questions which had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Chitty was of opinion that the questions put by Mr. Hemming to the witness would not, in any way, be helpful to the enquiry in hand.

Witness continued that he still believed that he was right in passing the balance-sheets. He believed that if the capital was raised, it would be more profitable to the company. The contents of the prospectus were perfectly true. Mr. Smetham was quite right when he said that such an opportunity rarely offered to the public to invest their money. He imagined that the money could not be got from the Bank of Bombay, but the Agra Bank consented for accommodation on the personal liability of the directors. The rate of interest demanded by the Agra Bank was fairly moderate. He did not think the company was over-trading or going beyond its resources. The dividend was to be paid out of the borrowed money. He asked the shareholders to take further shares in lieu of dividend or allow the dividend to remain as deposit with the company on interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. He had read Article 131 of the company's book, and he still adhered to the opinion, in the face of the article, that under the circumstances they were right in paying interest on dividend on the shares of the company. The company was still in want of money, and so he wanted to put himself above the company's affairs in order to place the company on a sound basis in monetary matters. He was present at the meeting of 12th December, 1890, when a statement of the company's assets and liabilities was placed on the table. He knew that the company was very much pressed, and he was very anxious to make every effort to improve its financial condition. Of course, the situation of the company was then serious. He could not say that Mr. Piper was the first to recommend an increase of capital. He never knew that Mr. Piper ever brought forward any such recommendation, but as far as he recollected Mr. Faulding brought a proposal to increase the capital. They never contemplated refusing to pay the bills due by the company. The company was so pressed in January, 1890, that liquidation was contemplated. He had been connected with the company, and had been well acquainted with its business. He did not know anything about the old company of Southwell and Austin.

Mr. Hemming asked the witness if a prospectus was issued when the company was started.

Mr. Russell objected to this question being put to the witness on the ground that it was irrelevant, remarking that it was simply a waste of time to put irrelevant questions to the witness.

Mr. Chitty took a note of the objection raised by Mr. Russell and allowed Mr. Hemming to put in the prospectus first, and then to ask the witness any questions on the prospectus.

Witness continuing said they had a firm belief in the prosperity of the company and they were, therefore, justified in issuing the prospectus. The directors received fees for doing the work on behalf of the shareholders. He approved of what the other directors did in his absence from Bombay. In addressing the meeting he said that the directors were hampered on account of the want of money, but they did not make any mention of the fact in the prospectus as it was generally known to the people and also mentioned in the directors' report.

Mr. Hemming here put in a letter, dated the 7th of December, 1892, from his firm on behalf the plaintiff to the directors of the company, asking for a refund of Rs. 1,500, being the value of the fifteen preference shares.

Mr. Russell put in a reply to the letter from the directors' solicitor.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said that the entry in the book shown to him was for account received for cash-sales of goods. He had no reason to believe that the items of Rs. 4,121 and Rs. 40,343 were incorrect. It was his belief that if further capital had been raised the difficulties would have been cleared away.

Mr. John Bristed, examined by Mr. Russell, said: I am the general manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co. and have considerable experience of accounts in trading. I have been a director of Southwell and Austin since its formation. I possess about seventy-six shares of the company. Before I joined the company I ascertained the position of the company. The old company was doing lucrative business, but was hampered on account of the want of capital. I ascertained the position of the company by examining the accounts in the books. I first purchased fifty shares and then twenty-six shares. The clerks prepared and the manager submitted the approximate accounts every month to the directors, who had never reason to believe them to be incorrect. The account books were submitted to the auditor for audit. The auditor prepared the balance-sheet, and they had nothing to do with the preparation of balance-sheets, and I had no reason to believe the statements as regards the stock accounts to be untrue. I had no reason to doubt the statements of profit and loss accounts and the balance-sheet.

The witness then corroborated the statements made by Mr. Cornforth as regards the necessity of increasing the capital of the company.

Mr. Russell: Were any of the statements in the prospectus false, fraudulent, or misleading?—None whatever.

Mr. Russell: What was the market value of the shares?—A few months after they had been issued I was offered Rs. 93 per share.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Piper for the last sixteen years. He had never any pecuniary transaction with them personally, but he lent money to Southwell and Austin, Rs. 8,000 on interest, at 9 per cent. The consideration of interest had induced him to lend the money, but he had given up the sum of interest as the partners in the old firm were unable to pay it. Mr. Piper sometimes negotiated with him for the loan of money, and sometimes the old firm of Southwell and Austin. Mr. Piper paid up money on behalf of the firm. He never had any preference shares. He sold his fifty shares on the 4th and ten shares on the 14th of August, 1891. He did take trouble to ascertain whether the cash accounts were correct as laid before the directors, and he always found that the clerks' books tallied with the figures put before them. He had frequenly examined the cash-books and the particulars supplied to the directors corresponded with the figures in the cash-book. A great many figures in the directors' minute-book were quite true as he had checked them. The company was in a flourishing condition. They had large stocks and large outstandings and the business was good, and if they had collected a part of the outstandings the business would have run smooth, and so he did not agree with the observation made at the meeting about consulting the shareholders. They reckoned profit from income and not from capital. The total of the cash and credit sales and transfer fees would go to income, and the profit would come out of that income. They were right in declaring a dividend in expectation of the realisation of outstandings, as it was to be paid after the outstandings had been collected. The audited balance-sheets were true, and he relied on them for the success of the company.

Mr. Hemming: In Messrs. Kemp and Company, are any steps, apart from the manager, taken to check the stocks?

Mr. Smetham and Mr. Crawford objected to this question, as irrelevant, and Mr. Chitty disallowed it.

Mr. Hemming: Are the stocks in any other companies taken independently of the manager?

Mr. Smetham: I again object to this question being asked. It is the same question as the first in disguise. Mr. Bristed knows nothing of any other companies. How can he answer the question?

Mr. Chitty: I hold that this question is quite irrelevant. I am, therefore, not bound to take it down, and I am not going to take it down. We have nothing to do with other companies.

Witness continued, that he received his fees as a director. His fees as a director and the dividend went to the loan or deposit fund. He did not know the present value of the shares, which he would not like to buy, as the company had been wound up.

Mr. Smetham declined to re-examine the witness.

The case was adjourned until to-day (Friday).

GAMBLING ON THE BILLIARD-TABLE.

This case in which Superintendent Grennan charged Ismailji Bhaiaily and fifty-two others, with gambling on a billiard-table, on the 23rd December last, with balls, cues, &c., in a room, kept by the first accused, at Falkland Road, was called on for further hearing, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the accused. At the previous hearing, thirty-eight accused out of fifty-two pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined Rs. 2 each The rest of the accused, Ismailji and thirteen others, were brought up before the Magistrate yesterday, when Mr. Roughton remarked that he intended to throw his clients upon the mercy of the court. The Magistrate observed that until the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, that course could not be taken, and if they pleaded not guilty, his Worship would have to go on with the case. Mr. Roughton submitted that it was hard to plead guilty to the charge, in the face of Mr. Justice Jardine's decision. A counter-decision to the judgment was subsequently delivered by Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Telang, and on the strength of that the accused in the rain-gambling case were convicted, and fined by his Worship. That decision of the Magistrate had already formed the subject of appeal before the High Court, and Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton are likely to refer it to the full bench. Mr. Roughton's application, therefore, was that until the decision of the full bench was arrived at, the accused should be bound over to appear before the court for judgment when called upon to do so.

The Magistrate insisted upon a plea of guilty on the part of the accused.

The accused thereupon pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate fined the thirteen accused Rs. 2 each and ordered the first accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200, to appear before the court when called upon to do so for judgment. The billiard-table and the accessories were ordered to be given over to the Parsee owner who had let the table on hire to the first accused, if he paid Rs. 12-8, being the expense incurred in removing the table from Falkland Road. Money found in the room was ordered to be kept in the court till further orders.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

762—H S Dikshit—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walshand and others—Bicknell, M and M.

761—D S Garud—Foolbai vs Rampratab Samrathrai and another—Payne, G and S.

735—Thakurdas, D and C—Jafferbhoy Ladhahoy Chatoo vs Thomas D Charlesworth—Payne, G and S.

748—Mansukhlal, D and J—Karmali Rahimbhai and others vs Ahmedali Habibhai and another—Janardhan and A and A. H and D.

733—Thakur

PURE PERSONALITIES.

A LONDON correspondent says that the biographical notices of Fanny Kemble are incorrect in stating that she was divorced from her husband, Mr. Pierce Butler. That was not the case. The quarrel between husband and wife was of a purely political character. Mrs. Kemble was an ardent abolitionist, and her husband being a large slave-owner in the State of Carolina, she naturally held strong views on the opposite side of the question. Consequently, there was a separation by mutual agreement, and Mrs. Pierce Butler resumed her maiden name. Among other leading abolitionists with whom her proclivities brought her in contact was Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe, who had the highest appreciation of her talents. "I guess," the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" once said to the Honourable Canon Leigh, to whom one of the Misses Kembles was married, "I guess that mother-in-law of yours would make six remarkable women and there'd still be a piece left over."

Mr. Henry George, in his new work ("The Perplexed Philosopher"), soundly rates Mr. Herbert Spencer for his change of views on the land question, and can find no better reason for this modification of views than a change in the material circumstances of the great philosopher. "Times have changed," quoth Mr. George of Mr. Spencer, "of since he wrote 'Social Statics.' From an unknown man, printing with difficulty an unsaleable book, he had become a popular philosopher, to whom all gratifications of sense, as of intellect, were open. He had tasted the sweets of London society, and in the United States, from which he had just returned, had been hailed as a thinker beside whom Newton and Aristotle were to be mentioned only to point his superiority. And, while the fire in the Hall of the High Priest was warm and pleasant, 'society' had become suddenly aroused to rage against those who questioned private property in land. So, when the "St. James's" and the "Edinburg," both of them chosen organs of Sir John and his Grace, accused Herbert Spencer of being one of these, it was to him like the voices of the accusing damsels to Peter."

To which the "Daily Chronicle" has two pertinent replies. First—"As a matter of fact Mr. Spencer is a recluse in very feeble health, and he has been so for years. The amusements into which he enters, and which Mr. George minutely particularises, have been and are remedies for bad health, and for the terrible insomnia to which for years Mr. Spencer has been the victim. To represent him as caught up in the mad whirl of London 'society,' and as probably spending his time with dukes and countesses, sports men and actresses, is so ridiculous that no one with any sense of humour could have made such a charge" But, secondly, Mr. George himself has changed ground, and the "Daily Chronicle, asks if it would be fair, following his own bad example, to say "that the journalist from the "Irish World, who was arrested in Ireland ten years ago, had become well to do, connected with a prosperous publishing house, able to make a long voyage to the West Indies?

Mr. McCullagh Torrens' "Twenty Years in Parliament," which was issued this week, is full of good Parliamentary anecdotes. Those abou Disraeli, Palmerston, Parnell, Bismarck, and Mr. Gladstone are specially interesting. In a previous work —the life of Lord Melbourne—Mr. Torrens told the story of the first rencontre between Lord Melbourne and Disraeli. Before telling the story, Mr. Torrens thought it right to see Lord Beaconsfield—he was then living at Whitehall-gardens. Said Disraeli:—"I do not remember having, in the days of 'Vivian Grey,' ever seen Mrs. Norton except at a ball or the opera, but I knew her brother Charles, who was the handsomest creature that God ever made, and through him I became one of her acquaintances, and, I believe I may say, her friend. You remember the small house in Birdcage-walk, where that wretched husband of hers chose to live, and where the 'menage' was on such a limited footing that I remember to have seen a difficulty about knives and forks, though the number of guests was necessarily small. Lord Melbourne, from the Home Office, kept us waiting half-an-hour, nothing uncommon with him, for in every thing unimportant he was the most easy-going, dilatory, beg-your-pardon sort of man; and before we sat down my good hostess presented me with great 'empressement' to him. "The table was not long, but he was, of course, at the top of it, and I was at the bottom, and when our frugal feast was ended, he said to me, apropos of nothing: 'Well, youngster, what are you up to?' I hesitated for a moment to reply, and he added: 'What do you want to be?' This, of course, stirred me up, and I replied: 'I want to be Prime Minister.'

At this point Mr. Torrens interrupted Mr. Disraeli with the inquiries: Then you really did condescend to prophesy as we are told? What did the Minister say?" Mr. Disraeli went on: "He looked grave, and said quite in a business tone: 'Ah, that will never do. You had much better lay your account for some reasonable position when your friends come in (if they ever do) and qualify accordingly. But as for the lead, if you were in Parliament you would see that the succession is already fixed inevitably for the rest of our time in the Peels and Derbys.' "We had some quiet and agreeable conversation afterwards, and I met him once or twice in the same delightful company. But I don't think he thought much of me, and I was not thrown into collision with him except at Taunton, where Lyndherst advised me to stand against your old chief, Labouchere.

Mr. Torrens' reminiscence of Mr. Parnell is very striking. "When standing at the table to take the oath of admission, Bright, who sat near him on the front bench, was struck by his look, that had so much of craft and so little of time-serving in it, and — turning to the colleague who sat beside him—he muttered through clenched teeth, as was his way: "He has the eye of a madman. His unexplained reserve, which every day grew, if possible, more intense, at first repelled and then perplexed but ultimately fascinated the Celts; and it became at last one of the spells that few of those near him ventured to make free with, far less to question.

There is a delightful story of Major O'Gorman. On a particular Friday the Major was dining alone in the Parliamentary dining-room. He called for the carte, which an Irish waiter was prompt to lay before him. In a somewhat dissatisfied tone he said: "No, not the fish; give me the other." The attendant muttered unobtrusively, but loud enough to be heard: "This is Friday, sir." But the Major was obdurate, and, looking down the menu, pointed to a grilled fowl, which he desired to have with a pint of madeira. He had not long been engaged in the appropriation of the savoury viand, when the waiter approached, tendering him a visiting card which bore the name of the priest of the parish that had done most to return him. For a moment he hesitated, and then exclaimed: "Well, take away the devil, and show in the priest."

At Luxor, in Upper Egypt, where Thebes was, and where there is one of the most wonderful of ancient temples, there has now been opened for service a Christian church. It is an English Christian church, built and furnished exclusively at the expense of Mr. John M. Cook, the present head of the great excursionist firm.

A London correspondent declares that the portraits of the new Crown Princess of Roumania are ridiculously wrong. They represent her with a painfully attenuated waist. "The Princess Marie," he cries out indignantly, "is not 18 yet, but she has a graceful and shapely figure. So far from her waist being the wretchedly waspish, cruelly compressed one represented in the pictures, it is the very model of beauty. It is in exquisite proportion with the figure, and is, I am told by a lady, nearer 24in. than the 16in. or 17in. represented in the pictures. I allude to this in justice to the Princess herself. She has been brought up on natural principles, and is so well endowed with common sense that she would shrink from the grotesquely slim waist attributed to her."

With characteristic daring Mrs. Crawford bring out in her "Parish Letter" to "Truth" the real inwardness of all the blackguardism which has just been unearthed. It was the old story of "cherchez la femme." "Imagine how the grey heads," she writer, of respectable political men must have spun round on their shoulders when Arton brought them to some of Reinach's little seraglios, and, after introducing them to the houris, thrust discreetly into their hands cheques for £800, £1,600, £2,000, or 4,000. Being new to this sort of thing, they were all the more eager. Those grey-headed politicians, when under the stress of Arton and of Reinach's temptations, wanted to make up for lost time. One of the compromised statesmen, who was obliged last week to retire from public life, led, his wife assured me, a blameless life until he was carried away by tempters who were sent after him by the Panama Company. His youth had been one of poverty, and his manhood one of struggle, until a brilliant match for a briefless barrister of talent gave him that anchorage in the Three Per Cents without which, as Becky Sharp said, no one can afford to have a conscience. He was by law the steward of his wife's large dowry, and he made it a point of honour never to appropriate a centime of it to his own separate pleasures."

"But after geting entangled, when he was considerably past middle life, with a singularly sharply hour in the service of Baron Reinach, he list all sense of reality. She threatened to exclude him from her presence if he did not find the large sums of money that she required. What could he do? It would have been too shocking to draw on the wife's dowry, and so he sold his legislative and other influence to Panama. I dare say, he would, if he could, sell it again, for what is there so incorrigible as a man who might be a grand-father when he lets himself rush into such a thraldom

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Almora, 1,667 tons, Captain H W Ingram, will sail to-day, for Antwerp and London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,176 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, Captain Andrews as cabin, and 46 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea 1,932 tons, Captain A B Cave, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Surg. Major and Mrs Adams as cabin, and 10 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Niobe, 855 tons, Captain C Androvich, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	R Head	2913	Catmont	Not fixed		J Heyne
C	Nasert	850	Hughes	Not fixed		B&P&NCo
D&E	Drachenfels	1600	Frerichs	Hamburgh	18-2	G F Co.
F	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	22-2	H Cassum
H	Monica	1738	Briggs	Not fixed		K Nixon
K	Slingsby	2194	Robinson	Hull	22-2	F M & Co
L	Kavori	543	Ahmed	Bhoynagar	18-2	Sheppard&Co
M	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		W Bland&Co
N	Safari	1432	Asthausen	Zanzibar	18-2	P Heyer
O	Aldgate	2208	Cheshire	Antwerp	26-2	K Nixon
P	Almora	1667	Ingram	Antwerp	17-2	M M & Co
Q	H M Pollock	1623	McDowell	London	18-2	K Nixon

PRINCE'S DOCK, HARBOUR WALL.

S S	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C Mandvie	16-2 Shprd&Co
"	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	C Mandvie	19-2 Do.
"	Brahmani	402	Budruddin	Mangalore	17-2 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	25-2	W&AGrhm
3	Ki Companion	2543	Durant	Antwerp		K Nixon
4	Gwalior	1848	Speck	China	27-2	P & O Co
7	Niobe	855	Androvich	Calcutta	21-2	A L S NCo
8	M Tereza	1922	Deperis	China	21-2	A L S N Co
9	Lycia	2116	McNay	Shankirk	21-2	K N & Co
10	City of Perth	2895	Swan	Liverpool	18-2	Sir CP &Co
12	Hebe	318	Halen	Not fixed	20-2	H S Sidick
13	Methley Hall	2254	Buck	Not fixed		E Hates&Co
15	Arab	2722	Nash	Genoa	18-2	K N Co
16	Kinlock	1177	Gibson	Calcutta	17-2	W&AGrhm

HARBOUR WALL.

		Date of arrival.	Date of departure.	Destinations.
S S	Kilwa	18-2-93		
"	Simla		18-2-93	Karachi & Persian Gulf,
"	Pachumba	18-2-93		
"	Karagola		19-2-93	Karachi.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Friday, 17th February.)

Nyanza..... 2123 Mahomed Baker .... Allana, Munjee & Co

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Bancoora (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Jan 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Thisbe (s)	Covacich	Trieste, &c.
16	Raventhaler (s)	Hanssen	Calcutta, &c.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Almora, Captain Ingram, obtained her port clearance yesterday for London, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malwa, for China, &c,
" Niobe, for Madras, Calcutta, &c.
" Pembridge for Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
12 Bohemia s .....Lindquister...Liverpool, Jan 5.
Amphitrite s .....Disney .....Batoum, Jan 5.
13 Kestor s .....King .....Batoum, Jan 6.
City of Agra s .....Greive .....Liverpool, Jan 11.
City of Dublin s ...Horn .....Batoum, Jan 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12.—Steamers Swordsman, Kut Sang, and Khandalla, and R. I. M. S. Clive.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEBRUARY 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Venice s—20 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
City of Perth s—51 cases cases whisky, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co; 20 cases whisky, L Abercrombie and Co; 100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
Asia s—65 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Persia s—30 cases whisky, C E Phillimore and Co; 97 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 2 hogsheads whisky, W B Greene and Co; 6 cases confectionery, E Mahomedally.

FR M LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—2 hogheads portwine, Eduljee Bazonjee.
City of Perth s—40 cases provision, R Jooma; 52 cases candles, 'B Roopchand; 55 cases soap, &c, C Rajbhoy and Co; 26 cases ink, N Cumroodin; 10 cases umbrellas, Maneckjee F Ghista.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—24 cases portwine, claret, &c, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 57 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 26 cases brandy; C H B Forbes and Co; 27 cases provisions, &c, Bolton and Co; 4 cases game requisites, Wagle and Co; 26 casks birdshot, A Hollis and Co; 29 cases quinine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 2 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.
Almora s—25 casks ginger ale, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and Co; 56 cases of menstores, &c, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 2 cases clocks, E Habib and Co; 3 cases printing ink, M Vithuldas; 5 cases confectionery, A Essoofally; 12 drums varnish, M A Hoosein; 10 cases confectionery, H Mahomedally and Co; 6 cases confectionery, E S Colabawalla; 7 cases medicine, &c, Kemp and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—26 cases brandy, Phipson and Co; 200 cases brandy, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—135 cases brandy, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, Jamshedjee, Bro and Co.
Oriental s—30 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—3 cases medicine, M Ostermayer and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—70cases beer, Treacher and Co,

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—185 cwts Shellac, L Manekchand; 100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 160 tons bonemeal, Alex Mckenzie; 26 bales wool, T Chimondas; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee.
City of Perth s—4994 cwts myraballams, G Ramjee; 300 cwts myraballams, David Sasson and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—6,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

H M Pollock s—8 bales skins, E Purdina; 7 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 8 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 50 cwts turmeric, S Thakersee; 130 cwts olibanum, M Lalljee; 78 cwts horns, R Fazal; 14 cwts fishmand, M J Joomabhoy; 124 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 8 cwts rampatree, 16½ cwts ivory, and 300 lbs tortoise shell, E Passia and Co; 260 cwts gum, H Virshore; 21 bales skins and hides, H C H Gunnee; 450 cwts myraballams, J Hurchand; 81 bales hides, N Futtayally; 15 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 65 cwts horn, R Fazal; 105 cwts horn, J M Rehimtoola; 12 bales hide, B Esmail.

FOM HULL.

Slingsby s—2,000 cwts myraballams, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 875 cwts myraballams, J Hurchand; 6,002½ cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Allymahomed and Co; 1,800 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 3,999 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 17,010 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—1004 cwts rapeseed, and 909 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,800 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Aldgate s—150 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 15,000 cwts groundnuts, and 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Kt Companion s—420 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1999½ cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 660 bales cotton Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, 100 cwts mustardseed, and 4,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers: 1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers. 637½ cwts rapeseed, T Mowjee.

FOR GENOA.

Arab s—108 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amana s—12,999 cwts groundnuts, and 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,999 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Kairaz and Co.
Hispania s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, and 1,999 cwts gingelly seed, Nansee Khiraz and Co; 3999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arab s—4,002 cwts nigerseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 1,020 cwts groundnuts, R Kaderbhoy.
Peninsular s—3 boxes silver coins (Rs 10,700) The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Virawa s—105 bales cotton, K Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa s—70 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 232 cwts groundnutwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Miss E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Teresa s—20 bales twist, The Jamshed Mill Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 124 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

In the Insect House at the Zoological Gardens in London just now it is possible to have one's nervous system stimulated by one or both of the electric eels. The eels are soon weakened by parting with this energy. The fish depend upon their battery for food. They are supplied with living gudgeon, which are killed, or rather stunned, by a touch from the eel, and are swallowed before recovery allows of their escape.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assist Apothy Nicholas Martin, Sub-Medical Dept, is promoted to second grade Assist Apothecary, vice second grade Assist Apothy Joseph de Monte, deceased.

Major-Genl H S Anderson, C B, I S C, Comdg Mhow Dist, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for eight months.

2nd Lieut G H Prevost, 1st Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut. R G Snell to be Lieut, vice F A Rowland, resigned.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Capt C Tritton, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extension of leave for the periods specified:—Surgn-Major H P Jervis, I M S, six months, medical certificate; Lieut C E Forester-Walker, R A, six months, medical certificate; and Capt J R Sandwith, I S C, three months, private affairs.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—12th Bombay Infy—Subedar Ramchandar Samnath to be Subedar-Major, Jamadar Samuelji Israel to be Subedar, and Hawaldar Abdul Gani to be Jamadar, vice Subedar-Major Mahomed Baksh, pensioned,

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and eighty-five days on private affairs, Col W H Wilson, I S C, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut W F Newham Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major J N Walker, I S C, three months, private affairs; and Surgn. Major P J Damania, I M S, four months, private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G Gothard, M A Chaplain of St Paul's, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months from such date in March next as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made:—

The Rev E J Bowen, M A, to act as Chaplain of St Paul's, Poona, during the absence on leave of the Rev G Gothard, or until further orders.

The Rev P R Harrison to do duty at Baroda, and on the departure on leave of the Rev G Gothard, to act as Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Savanur, with effect from the date of his taking charge until relieved by Mr J F Muir, I C S.

Col G E Hancock and Major L L Fenton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Major L L Fenton is appointed to be Supt of Surveys and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr H F Hatch is appointed to be Assist Supt of Surveys and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut F W Wodehouse to act, pending further orders, as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Courts, in the Sholapur-Bijapur District:—Mr Govind Atmaram, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karmala, is appointed to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangola and Malsiras, vice Mr Gopal Krishna Padhey, transferred; and Mr Gopal Krishna Padhey to be Clerk of the second class Soordinate Judge's Court at Karmala, vice Mr Govind Atmaram, transferred.

Rão Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Bhide, Mamlatdar of taluka Chikodi in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Azam Raza Muhammad valad Muhammad Waris, acting Head Munshi of taluka Jati in the district of Karachi, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Azam Chandumal Schanand, acting Head Munshi of aluka Karachi in the district of Karachi, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, Head Master, Ratnagiri High School, has been granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, Dist Depy Colr, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. W M Fletcher is commuted into special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr. H C Mules is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr J L L MacGregor, Conservator of Forests, S C, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Surgn-Major A W F Street, D S O, is allowed furlough for two years.

Surgn-Capt W H Burke, M B, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W Doderet, I C S, on return to duty, to be Assist Collector, Kaira; Mr H S Lawrence, I C S, to be Assist Collector in Sind; and Mr J DeC Atkins, I C S, on return to duty, to be Assist Collector, Khandesh.

The following appointment is made in the Registration Dept:—Kazi Hazabulla Abdul Latif to be probationary Sub-Registrar of Tando Bago in the Hyderabad District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint with effect from the date on which Col E W Trevor vacates his Civil appointment,—Mr A F Woodburn, I C S, to be Collector and Collector and District Magistrate, Hyderabad, and District Registrar, Hyderabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri, B A, to act as Dist Depy Colr, Kolaba, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, on privilege leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W E Perrett to act as Second Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Bombay, during the absence of Mr A Shore on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Assist Surgn Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, L M & S, has been placed on general duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major J S Wilkins, D S O, to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, during the absence of Surgn-Lieut-Col P Murphy, M D M Ch, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—Mr W T Morison, I C S, to be First Assist, vice Mr E McCallum, I C S, with effect from date of vacancy caused by the grant of extraordinary leave without allowance to the latter; Mr M C Gibb, I C S, L L B, to be First Assist, vice Mr A F Woodburn, I C S; Mr T Walker, I C S, M A, to be Second Assist, vice Mr Morison; and Mr R B Stewart, I C S, M A, to be Second Assistant, vice Mr Gibb.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased (a) to appoint Messrs Tom Drewet, Alfred Shore, and W E Porrett to be Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act, and (b) to fix the districts of Karachi and Hyderabad in the Province of Sind as the local extent of the duties of each of the said Inspectors hereby appointed.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint for hearing appeals preferred by owners of steam boilers situate within the limits of the districts of Karachi and Hyderabad in the Province of Sind under Section 11, and for determining questions submitted under Section 14 of the said Act, a Commission, and to nominate Mr John Tate, M I C E., until further orders, as the person of which it shall consist.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 20 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Messrs F H Jones and J Hughes, to be members of the Board of Examiners in the districts of Karachi and Hyderabad.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Raghunath Narayan Phatarpekar, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, to be an Honorary Assist Engr, 1st grade.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, February 6.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

29th Punjab Infy—2nd Lieut E T Carwithen, Offg Sqdn Officer, on probation, 1st Regt Central India Horse, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd-Lieuts W C Hunter and A C Edward, Oxfordshire L I.

The undermentioned have passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—Capt H W D Denne, 1st Battn Gordon Highlanders; Lieuts G S Ogg and F C Poole, Royal Artillery; P J F Macaulay and A E Panet, Royal Engineers; J R Wyndham, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt; A C D Baillie, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders; R C W Lukin, 9th Bengal Lancers; R L Carnegy, 17th Bengal Infy; C Kaye, 21st Punjab Infy; H W F Cooke, 28th Punjab Infy; J G Edwards, 1st Battn 3rd Goorkha Rifles; and H A Carleton, 10th Regt (1st Burma Rifles) Madras Infy, 2nd Lieuts S W Robinson, Royal Artillery; and C C Newnham, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles; Surg-Capts F H Treherne, Army Medical Staff; and G H Frost, and Surg-Lieut H M Earl, Indian Medical Service; Sergt-Maj W H Davies, 3rd Battn Rifle Brigade; Sergt A Roff, Royal Engineers; A Goodall, 2nd Battn Sertorth Highlanders; and Private to W Bolton, 18th Hussars.

The undermentioned passed the lower standard examination in Pushtu:—Major E A Young, 19th Bengal Lancers; Capt F G D Delamain, 11th Bengal Lancers; Capt S H B Hobbs, 11th Bengal Lancers; Capt W B Mullins, 22d Punjab Infy; Capt H F Holland, 24th Punjab Infy; and Capt C E Mardall, Military Accounts Dept; Lieuts G W Dundas and S Goode, 1st Batton, Bedfordshire Regnt; and E A Cowans, 2nd Battn, Seaforth Highlanders; W H Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers; G B Gough, 20th Punjab Infy; L A C Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infy; L A Watson, 30th Punjab Infy; D B Bakeway, 30th Punjab Infy; and H M Browne, 4th Sikh Infy; 2nd Lieuts A J Strange, 1st Battn Bedfordshire Regnt; and C G B Winter, 25th Punjab Infary; 1st Grade Asst Apothey E A Bedell, 2nd Grade Asst Apothy C J Fox, Subordinate Medical Dept: Serg F Mackenzie, and Ordnance Depnt; Serg W Spring and P O'Leary, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Parvatiya (colloquial) language:—Lieut L W P East.

Major A Keene, D S O, Rl Ay, is directed to proceed from Quetta to Jalapahar and join No 6 Mountain Battery, to to which he has been appointed.

The unmentioned officer has passed the Transport Departmental examination:—Lieut R G S L Moriarity, Royal Irish Regt.

The extension of leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant W Campbell, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, is further extended by thirty-one days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt.—Major C E Thompson, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, pending retirement.

2nd Battn, Seaforth Highlanders.—Major J W Hughes-Hallett, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1st Battn, Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut and Adjt A R Burrowes, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2nd Lieut R Byron for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn, Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut W H W Steward, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

The Rev M C Sanders, Chaplain of Umballa, has obtained furlough to Europe for 2 years.

Surg-Capt J Murray, Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica, Lahore Medical College, has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate for 9 months.

Mr G T C Plowden, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Montgomery.

Mr G A S E Browne, Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Gujranwala to the Simla District.

Mr E L French, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, attached to the Railway Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Gujranwala.

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, 31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANT of STRENGTH FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr., at Penang.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only does it do its work by the stench of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once stirs tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. Thus the new Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and urinary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (Sole Proprietor)
WEST KENSINGTON. LONDON.

Sufferers from Disordered NERVES should write at once to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Medical Electrician (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) for his "New Manual Work," entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent post free to any address on application. It will show how, without medicine, the most obstinate cases of Debility, Loss of Power, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Torpid Liver, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatic Affections & Disorders incidental to tropical climates may be cured by Harness' guaranteed genuine Electrical Appliances. All who wish to gu

NOTICES.

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PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
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INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Rep. is* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly. »
« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hopitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS **Are the Best.**
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
IZOD'S corset
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make: take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
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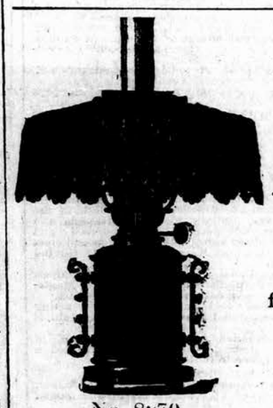
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